

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE OLD YEAR

TODAY OUR OLD FRIEND, THE YEAR 1913, BIDS US FAREWELL. HIS WORK IS DONE. THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE 365 DAYS PASSED IN HIS COMPANY IS THE WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT TOWARDS A FULFILMENT OF THE DIVINE COMMAND: "THOU SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF." MORE THAN EVER BEFORE THE AIM HAS BEEN TO BRING MEN INTO BETTER RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER, TO ESTABLISH A STRONGER BOND OF SYMPATHY BETWEEN MAN AND MAN AND TO MAKE THE EARTH A FITTER HABITATION FOR HUMAN KIND. NEVER WERE SUCH MIGHTY FORCES EMPLOYED IN BREAKING DOWN THE WALLS OF SUSPICION, MISTRUST AND HATRED THAT HAVE BEEN REARED BETWEEN NATIONS, CLASSES AND INDIVIDUALS. THE OLD YEAR WILL BE RECORDED IN HISTORY AS MARKING A GREAT ADVANCE TOWARDS A BRIGHTER DAY.

DECEMBER 31, 1913

WINNIPEG

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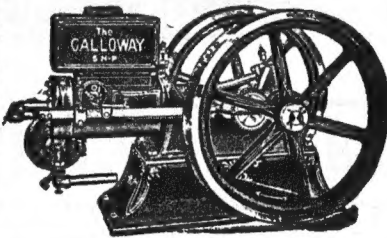
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

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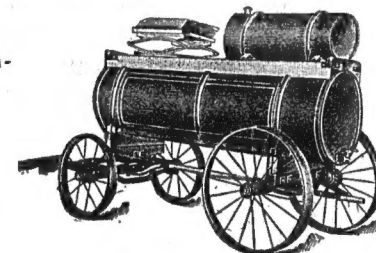
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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Swing inward, O gates of the future!
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,
For the soul of the people is moving
And rising from slumber at last;
The black forms of night are retreating,
The white peaks have signalled the day,
And Freedom her long roll is beating,
And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the rule that has plundered
And trod down the wounded and slain
While the wars of the Old Time have
thundered
And men poured their life-tide in vain;
The day of its triumph is ending,
The evening draws near with its doom,
And the star of its strength is descending
To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

Though the tall trees are crowned on the
highlands
With the first gold of rainbow and sun,
While far in the distance below them
The rivers in dark shadows run.
They must fall, and the workmen shall
burn them
Where the lands and the low waters
meet,
And the steeds of the New Time shall
spurn them
With the soles of their swift flying feet.

Swing inward, O gates! till the morning
Shall paint the brown mountains in
gold,
Till the life and the love of the New Time
Shall conquer the hate of the Old;
Let the face and the hand of the Master
No longer be hidden from view,
Nor the lands He prepared for the many
Be trampled and robbed by the few.

The soil tells the same fruitful story,
The seasons their bounties display,
And the flowers lift their faces in glory
To catch the warm kisses of day;
While our fellows are treated as cattle
That are muzzled while treading the
corn,
And millions sink down in life's battle
With a sigh for the day they were born.

Must the Sea plead in vain that the River
May return to its Mother for rest,
And the earth beg the rainclouds to give
her
Of dew they have drawn from her
breast?
Lo! the answer comes back in a mutter,
From domes where the quick lightnings
glow,
And from the heights where the mad
waters utter
Their warning to dwellers below.

And woe to the robbers who gather
In fields where they never have sown;
Who have stolen the jewels from labor
And builded to Mammon a throne;
For the snow-king asleep by the fountains
Shall wake in the summer's hot breath,
And descend in his rage from the moun-
tains,

Bearing terror, destruction and death.

And the throne of their god shall be
crumbled,
And the sceptre be swept from his hand,
And the heart of the haughty be humbled,
And a servant be chief in the land;
And the Truth and the Power united
Shall rise from the graves of the True,
And the wrongs of the Old Time be righted
In the might and the light of the New.

For the Lord of the harvest hath said it,
Whose lips never uttered a lie,
And His prophets and poets have read it
In symbols of earth and of sky;
That to him who has revelled in plunder
Till the angel of conscience is dumb,
The shock of the earthquake and thunder
And tempest and torrent shall come.

Swing inward, O gates of the future!
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,
A giant is waking from slumber
And rending his fetters at last;
From the dust where his proud tyrants
found him,
Unhonored, and scorned, and betrayed,
He shall rise with the sunlight around him
And rule in the realm he has made.

JAMES G. CLARK.

Any farmer wishing to supply private customers with absolutely fresh eggs, choice poultry (drawn, with heads and feet off), and fresh, choice dairy butter, should send name and address and prices to "Poulterer," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

It Pays to Co-operate

Farmers in every local community are learning that they can save money by getting together and purchasing their supplies collectively. When two or more farmers get together they can get a reduction in price on nearly anything they need, if they are ready to pay cash for it. For instance, Catesbys Limited, a large British clothing house is advertising in The Guide. Several farmers have asked us if we could arrange to have them give better prices for collective orders. We placed the matter before the head office of the firm in London, England, and have the following reply:

"As a special favor to The Grain Growers' Guide we agree to allow 10% off each suit or overcoat ordered from the same shipping point, provided that not fewer than ten suits or overcoats are ordered at the same time. As this is a most unusual allowance on our part, we trust that not only will the advantage be beneficial for your paper, but also prove of service to us. Considering this allowance, we hope your readers will show their early appreciation of your excellent interest on their behalf.

"Regarding the other part of your letter, we are glad to be able to inform you that results up to the present prove The Grain Growers' Guide to be one of our most satisfactory mediums in Canada. We are more than pleased to see the great personal interest you take in making your publication profitable to advertisers.

"Yours very truly,

"CATESBYS LTD."

Thus our readers will see that we are endeavoring to help them and bring down the cost of living as low as possible. Farmers can no longer afford to remain apart. They must get together for our mutual benefit.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Farmers' Parliaments

MANITOBA : : : Brandon, January 7, 8, 9

ALBERTA : : : Lethbridge, January 21, 22, 23

SASKATCHEWAN Moose Jaw, February 11, 12, 13

A CO-OPERATOR GONE

There passed away at Ottawa, on December 14, Alexander McNeill, chief of the fruit division of the department of agriculture, and one of the ablest, best known, and most faithful members of the Dominion Civil Service. His death was a distinct loss to the fruit industry, for no man in Canada had such an intimate and thorough knowledge of every side of this industry from coast to coast as Mr. McNeill.

He entered the service in 1901, at the time when the Fruit Marks Act was first being tested. He was placed in charge of the experiment of the new act, and that it proved a success was due largely to his tact, diplomacy, fairness and untiring energy.

Mr. McNeill took office at a critical juncture to the fruit industry and he spent the best years of a vigorous nature in developing his department, and if all has not been accomplished that might have been, fruit men the Dominion over, who were acquainted with his work, will testify the fault was not his; he was hampered by official red tape and too often an apparent lack of sympathy and assistance.

"Father" of Co-operation

An enthusiast on the subject of co-operation in both buying and selling, to Mr. McNeill belongs a large part of the credit for the growth of the movement in Canada, and particularly in the fruit industry. He aided in the organization of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, which now include the majority of the growers of that province, and have met with unique success. He also carried out his co-operative theories closer home and succeeded in organizing among the Ottawa civil servants a Civil Service Co-operative Grocery store. He was the president and virtual manager until illness forced him to retire. He never lost an opportunity of preaching the doctrines of co-operation.

Mr. McNeill was a deep student of economic and social questions, particularly as they affected farm life, and was a frequent contributor to The

Weekly Sun, and other agricultural journals on rural problems. A wide reader, a rare conversationalist, a man of ideas and with the courage of his convictions, one who could call him a friend was fortunate indeed.

A Chum of Robert Barr

Mr. McNeill was born sixty years ago in Middlesex County, Ontario, where his parents were pioneer settlers. At fifteen he was doing a man's work. Between times he secured a public school education and then passed on to the old Toronto Normal School, where he was room-mate and chum of Robert Barr, the novelist. They remained lifelong friends. Mr. McNeill taught school for a number of years at Windsor, and later went into the fruit business in Essex County. He was attracted to the unique Independence of Canada League, which flourished on the Essex Peninsula for a number of years, and was one of the leading spirits in the movement until it died a natural death.

A hater of shams in every form, a thorough democrat, kind hearted to a fault, and interested in every movement for the improvement of the race, Mr. McNeill's death is a severe loss, not only to his personal friends, but to the industry with which he was connected and to the public services of Canada.

For some time Mr. McNeill had suffered from stomach trouble, and last summer he went to Rochester to be operated on. The doctors found that they could not administer an anaesthetic and Mr. McNeill underwent the cruel operation without flinching. The surgeon stated afterwards that not one man in ten thousand could have endured what Mr. McNeill did. The immediate cause of death was lung trouble.

A.R.F.

TRUTH IS LIGHT

Truth is a cave; to him who only stands outside all is dark, but to him who boldly enters in and looks out into the sunlight, all is clear.—Duncan Macgregor.

WHY A TAX ON LAND VALUES CAN- NOT BE SHIFTED

Probably the most common objection to the taxation or rating of land values is the contention that the landowner would shift the tax on to the occupier. It is argued that all other taxes on commodities, such as tea and sugar, are shifted on to consumers through a rise in price, and that in like manner a tax on land values will be transferred to the tenant in an increase of rent. The objection is plausible, but fallacious, for it neglects an important difference between land and things that are the product of labor.

When a tax is imposed on any product of labor, it has the immediate effect of diminishing the profits of the producers below the current rates; and it consequently impels some producers to leave the trade and go into other trades where they will now get higher profits. This tendency will continue until the production has been curtailed and prices so far increased in the taxed industry as to give those manufacturers who still remain in it at least as great profits as they would get in any other industry. The tax consequently is shifted through increased prices and the burden of the tax does not fall any heavier upon the producers of the article than on anyone else.

What happens in the case of land? If a tax on land values is imposed, the immediate effect as before will be to reduce the income of the landowner. Can he go out of the "business" of being a landowner, as the manufacturer goes out of a business which is specially taxed? Not in exactly the same way—land is not a thing which is produced and consequently he cannot stop the production of it; but he can cease to be a landowner by selling the land. But a purchaser will not pay any more for it because it is taxed and the liability to pay the tax will be transferred with it, on the contrary he will pay less than if the land were untaxed. Further, if many land-lords endeavor in this fashion to get out of the "business" of land-owning, the increasing offer of land on the market and the keenness of landlords to get rid of it will carry the price still lower. A tax on land values, therefore, cannot be shifted by an increase in price, or what is the same thing, an increase in rent. It is a burden on the owner and on the owner only. It is the only tax which cannot be shifted, but remains where it is placed.

Let us sum up the argument concisely in parallel columns:

A tax on goods falls immediately on the producer.	A tax on land values falls immediately on the landowner.
Producers' incomes are diminished and they go into other businesses.	Landowners' incomes are diminished and they invest in other directions.
The production of the articles decreases, and its price rises.	The competition of owners to sell land increases, and its price falls.
The tax is shifted and consumers pay increased prices.	The tax is not shifted and land users pay lower prices (or rents).

WESTERN SPEAKERS IN ONTARIO

The members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture from the West who recently waited upon the Dominion government, afterwards attended the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange at Toronto, December 17 and 18. After the Grange meeting they were distributed over Ontario and addressed a number of public meetings. Messrs. Sheppard and Carswell went to Barrie; J. S. Wood to Glencoe and Coldstream; Dr. Platt to Woodstock and Embro; Messrs. Green and Maharg to Corbetton and Shelburne; R. McKenzie to Hillsburg, Erin and Drayton; Messrs. Crerar and Chipman to Orino and Peterboro; and R. C. Henders to Orino.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

If convenient to you to keep your old hens for later delivery write us for special prices. Present prices are as follows:

LIVE OLD HENS	per lb.	13c
DUCKS	"	15c
GEESE	"	14c
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SPRING CHICKENS	"	13c
TURKEYS	Best Market Price	

You pay express. Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. Best market price paid for Cattle Hides. Ship them to us.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

HARDY NORTHERN SMALL FRUITS—Apples, Crabs, Plums, Perennial Flowers. Farmers' prices. Write for Price List. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION—DISTRICT 11

A district convention of delegates from the various local associations included in District No. 11 was held in the "News Hall," at North Battleford, on November 24 and 25, at which there was a large gathering of delegates present, about fifty different local associations being represented. President Maharg and Secretary Green were also in attendance on the evening of the 24th and until the close of the convention.

The meeting was opened at ten o'clock on Monday by Thos. Sales, district director, with J. H. Wesson, of Maidstone, acting as secretary. Mr. Sales opened proceedings by welcoming the delegates to the first district convention, told them the reason for holding such, and pointed out to them the advantages to be obtained by having such local meetings, where items of purely local interest might be threshed out, and other work interesting to the association might also be discussed and thereby prepared for the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' association as a whole. He introduced several lines of discussion that he hoped they would take up, and then called for a committee of three to receive any resolutions that might have been received, or had been brought by the delegates from their locals for presentation for discussion. Messrs. Pense, Simpson and Smith were chosen for this purpose, and the meeting adjourned till 1 o'clock.

Upon re-assembling, the delegates were addressed by G. Pensom and others with reference to tariff revision, followed by Messrs. G. Anderson and Bromley, G. Collins and Ebbs. An interesting discussion took place. Various resolutions were put up by the several delegates in connection with the sample market, railway rates, Dominion expenditure for military purposes, third party (political) and co-operative trading.

By this time F. W. Green and J. A. Maharg had arrived and the chairman requested Mr. Green to address the meeting. Mr. Green, who was received with applause, at once started in with a lengthy talk about the association and its work and then proceeded to introduce the matter of co-operative trading in connection with the G.G.A., saying that it had been of immense benefit to a bunch of farmers living at and near Moose Jaw. Although the work had been carried on for a number of years, they had never had to pay more than the first call of 15 per cent. of the amount of their shares, and were in good financial condition at present, having, during the time they had been working together co-operatively, saved themselves many hundreds of dollars. He suggested that the association go into trading as a Co-operative Association; first, of course, getting the charter increased or added to, to include trading co-operatively. Mr. Green was well received and his talk was followed intently. Others were then called upon for suggestions and A. J. Greensill, of Denholm, and T. Sales, of Langham, were requested to prepare a sheet and be ready to discuss co-operative work on the following morning. It being after 11 o'clock, the meeting then adjourned until 9.30 Tuesday morning.

Upon resumption of business, the chairman, after a few words, called upon Mr. Greensill to speak upon co-operative trading, and as an introduction to the subject he gave a detailed account of the cause for, the birth of, and the general working of the retail and wholesale co-operative societies of England. He advocated the establishment of retail co-operative societies at each and all local points which might be found to be suitably placed as market points, and where there were Grain Growers enough, to provide the necessary capital, but, as in contradistinction to the suggestion of Mr. Green, that these retail societies should not be branches of a big concern, but should each be run under an individual charter, with its own supporters and buying its own goods and dividing its profits amongst its own group of supporters. He was distinctly against interfering with the charter of the Grain Growers' association, saying that in the opinion of many, the force and power of the association

lay in its independent character. The association had done great work in the past, and had been the means of initiating many great improvements in the life of the farmer, through Dominion as well as provincial legislation, but to make a trading concern of it he considered would be to lose prestige and to start up a bigger lot of enemies than they had at the present time.

"If we as farmers can originate a company such as The Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd. and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., with their rapid immense and successful growth," he said, "what is there to prevent us starting a system of co-operative societies all over the province, each one independent, but each one buying its supplies from a Grain Growers' Wholesale Co-operative Society, and holding shares in that wholesale and thereby sharing in the profits of that Wholesale Society?"

"The connecting link between the G.G.A. and the Co-operative Society should be that no person may be a member of any G.G. Co-operative Society unless he is a member of the G.G.A. This would help to swell the membership of the association, and besides this, I would suggest that every Retail Society should be a member of the Wholesale, holding say ten shares. There is no reason in the world why this latest suggested child of the Grain Growers' association should not be the equal of either of the others (G.G.G. Co. Ltd. and Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co.). In fact, if only pushed through properly, and supported in the way that the others have been, this one will not be an ordinary child, but rather a young giant."

T. Sales continued the discussion of co-operative trading, giving suggestions for the by-laws and constitution that should govern both wholesale and retail societies, and after some enquiries, a copy of the suggestions were given to Mr. Green for presentation at the annual convention in the early part of 1914, together with a resolution passed by the convention of District 11 on same.

Mr. Maharg was then called upon and gave a talk on general lines of the G.G.A. entering into the benefits to be derived from the introduction of these district conventions, where local matters may be discussed and thus only present to the Central convention resolutions that had been more thoroughly discussed than was possible under the old system.

A resolution was then moved by Charles Davis, of North Battleford, strongly protesting about the manner in which the North Battleford Board of Trade had written re the farmers and the railway rates, so far as the North Battleford farmers were concerned.

The letter referred to in the resolution was read and Mr. Davis moving the adoption of same, said that the statements in the letter were uncalled for, unwarranted and without truth and showed an entire lack of knowledge as to the conditions of the farmer and apparently an entire lack of interest in his welfare. The resolution, which was passed unanimously, was as follows:

"Believing that the great agricultural industry of these Western provinces is the great basic industry of this country; and

"Whereas the farmers, merchants, boards of trade and other public bodies throughout the West have been practically a unit in demanding a reduction of railway rates in the West to conform with those existing in the East; and

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of this convention that a resolution passed by the North Battleford Board of Trade, in which they declined to endorse the action of the above bodies and have expressed the opinion that it is unjust to ask the railways of the West to make the same rates as do the Eastern roads; furthermore, they stated that the richness of the soil of Western Canada, and of the North Battleford district especially, is 'so rich that it makes it quite easy for the farmers to make fine profits even when paying the existing freight rates.'

"Be it therefore resolved that we farmers of District No. 11, Sask. G.G.A., assembled in convention, do hereby regret that the North Battleford Board of Trade

its desire to create a railway centre in North Battleford should be so willing to sacrifice the interests of the farmers especially, and the community in general, and should so lower its dignity by pandering to the great railway interests;

"Furthermore, we do not consider the North Battleford Board of Trade a competent body to judge the ability of the farmers of the West to bear the heavy burden that the present freight rates impose."

A number of delegates who had been unable to get to North Battleford for the first day of the convention put in an appearance during Tuesday, and altogether the number attending was seventy-two.

The whole of the proceedings were carried through in a fitting and proper manner and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The closing talk was given by Mr. Maharg, and then F. W. Green asked all present to join in "God Save the King," and thus our first district convention was brought to a close.

J. H. WESSON, Maidstone,
Sec'y for District 11.

I have the pleasure of informing you that on Saturday, the 22nd inst we organized our Dinsmore Local Grain Growers' association. Twenty-four members joined, after which officers were elected as follows: President, W. M. Thrasher; vice-president, L. Jones; directors, H. Creswell, Peter Hansen, H. Clarke, J. M. Eastman, H. Taylor and A. E. Falk. A live and enthusiastic feeling prevailed throughout the entire meeting, evidently manifesting that more and more grain growers are realizing their thralldom wrought by the vested interests. A number of business matters were discussed. Several cars of coal were ordered on the co-operative plan. The ordering of other commodities will be considered later. Enclosed find \$12, membership fees due Central for twenty-four members, two of which are ladies. We expect to increase our membership at next meeting.

J. E. FALK,
Sec.-Treas., Dinsmore Assn.

Your circular of November 13 was presented at a meeting of our association on December 3 and all the questions were discussed and voted on, and all the resolutions were carried almost unanimously. We are sending Ed. Anderson as a delegate to the Melville convention. I am forwarding a resolution similar to one sent in last winter, re small milling industries. We have too few members to ship in car loads of flour. You know we are selling our wheat at 1 cent a lb. and buying it back in the shape of flour at 3 1-3 cents a lb. That is not getting a square deal, and we think something ought to be done to cheapen the poor man's loaf by establishing small milling industries.

J. W. HACKWARD,
Sec'y, Lanigan Assn.

J. W. Hackward, Esq.—
We have yours of recent date enclosing resolution re small mills, which has been placed on file.

We quite appreciate your statement re flour—selling wheat at 1 cent and buying it back at 3 1-3 cents per lb. But that even is not so bad as buying turkey at 30 cents a lb., butter at 40 cents a lb., eggs at 35 cents to 50 cents per doz., or beef at 25 cents, or pork and mutton at 16 and 18 cents by the carcass. Do you know, lots of farmers are doing these things. Yes, and some buying horses at \$600 per pair. Nevertheless, let us get the mills and feed the offal. Grow everything possible on the farm that we have to use there. Co-operate in selling and buying. Sell more and buy less, or do more and hire less. F. W. G.

Please find enclosed \$1 for one copy of Cushing's Manual, two dozen membership cards and one dozen copies of the constitution. Mr. Redman of district 6 organized this local branch of the association and we will be known as "Sunny South Branch." Twelve members joined and the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Liggett; vice-president, R. H. Mason; secretary-treasurer, F. O. Burrill; directors, G. E. Crawford, Louis Arnold, Jacob Miller, Randal Donnelly, J. W. Wilkinson and Neil McDougall.

We will hold our next meeting on December 5, when we expect to get at least fifteen more members and will send in the fees after that meeting. We will also elect delegates to the Grenfell convention, to be held on the 18th December,

and also delegates to the annual convention.

FRANK O. BURRILL,
Sec'y, Sunny South Assn.

Enclosed find \$40, being fees for eighty members for 1913. This does not represent our true strength here, but is the proceeds from an "At Home." Co-operation in buying and selling is the only thing that will keep our association alive at this point.

THOS. REED,
Sec'y, Redver G.G.A.

Please find enclosed order for \$25.50, membership fees from Antler Association.

A. G. DAVEY,
Secretary.

Enclosed find \$7, membership fees from this branch for 1913. The following is a resolution passed at our last meeting:—

Resolved: That this association does not approve of the actions of the Central executive regarding the sample market, and would put this association on record as being in favor of a sample market being established.

WILLIAM NOBLE,
Sec'y, Oxbow Assn.

Enclosed please find \$10.50 for twenty-one members for 1913. At the annual meeting the following directors were appointed for 1914: President, W. Bromley; vice-president, J. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Staley; directors, A. McKerricher, F. Geig, G. C. Denton, L. Jones, Ed. Guernsey, Sey West.

Kindly inform us when it will be necessary to send in name of delegate and any propositions likely to be put forward.

Although we do not seem to be very progressive in regard to the amount of subscriptions, this does not mean to say we are lacking in members, but the cause of the small amount is largely due to the fact that it is a new country and the farmers generally are just beginning to get ahead of their difficulties, and I feel sure that another year you will find they will co-operate more and will take advantage of making their purchases through the association. Kindly send me a supply of membership cards, also a price list of supplies.

E. C. STALEY,
Sec'y, Thorndyke Assn.

Enclosed find \$39, membership fees due Central from seventy-eight members of the Nary Association. Our local organization is progressing very nicely, and, as you will see, already has a large number of members, and all of them are very enthusiastic and good workers.

We held our annual meeting on the 6th and elected the following officers: President, H. M. Hendrickson; vice-president, I. Dierdal; secretary-treasurer, Odin Berg; directors, H. C. Larson, K. A. Boe, Ole Jacobson, Guy Dierdal, Lars Anholt and C. J. Dahl.

ODIN BERG,
Sec'y Nary Assn.

Enclosed find \$8.50, membership fees. This, with our twenty-three life members, brings our total to forty for 1913.

We held our annual meeting on the 17th and elected the following officers: President, W. N. Catley; vice-president, Wm. Busby; secretary, I. W. Sulton; directors, W. V. Conlin, J. F. Middlemiss, George Catley, W. J. Orchard, F. Frutty, W. Clark. Delegates to convention, I. W. Sulton and George Brown.

Our association meets on Wednesday every two weeks during the winter months and we propose having a social and literary meeting once a month. The resolutions contained in circular are being taken up as time permits, and when list is completed I will report results to you.

I. W. SULTON,
Sec'y Tregarva Assn.

PHOTOS WANTED

We are anxious to secure some choice photographs of poultry of various kinds, as well as fields of standing grain of different kinds. We will pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 for those we accept, and will return all others promptly. The photos must be in The Guide office not later than February 10.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 31st, 1913

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK

As the present year comes to its close those who are interested in the cause of democracy, and especially in the work of the organized farmers, will naturally say to themselves, "What have we accomplished?" A careful consideration of the work done by the organized farmers during the past twelve months, gives good ground for satisfaction. The cause has progressed steadily and the ranks of the organized farmers have been very much increased in strength. Many thousands of farmers this year have studied the big problems which their organizations are endeavoring to solve, and have come to realize that successful farming means something more than producing a large crop. Every intelligent farmer who is converted to the cause of democracy becomes a missionary. It is not possible for a farmer to see and realize clearly the unjust burden upon the agricultural industry without making it a subject of conversation with his fellow farmers. It is almost entirely due to the work of the organized farmers that there is now no talk of increasing the protective tariff, and that the feeling prevalent is in favor of a reduction. There will be a reduction in the tariff in the near future simply because the farmers have demanded it. The co-operative movement is gaining tremendous headway and there are probably 30,000 farmers who have joined with their brother farmers during the past year in purchasing many of their necessities, and by so doing secured much better prices than could have been secured individually.

The cause of Direct Legislation is also gaining headway very rapidly, despite the fact that the Alberta and Saskatchewan legislatures have enacted legislation tending to shelve the question. Direct Legislation cannot be downed in the Prairie Provinces and will have to be given its proper place, as it becomes better understood. The freight rate question has been forced to an issue before the Railway Commission and a decision will be given in the course of a few months. The financial question is agitating the public mind now as never before, and it is being realized that the agricultural industry must have cheaper money, if it is to come to its own. These are but some of the outstanding indications of the work that has been done, whereas the more important work is that which has been quietly done in each local community, building up better relations between men, and giving a wider outlook upon life. On the material side the farmers' commercial organizations have been very successful having marketed more than 40,000,000 bushels of grain through their own agencies with a profit saved to their farmer shareholders of \$325,000.

"But grand as are these victories,
Whose monuments we see,
They are but as the dawn, which speaks
Of noontide yet to be."

CHRISTMAS CHARITY

Ten thousand poor people, who were unable to provide themselves with luxuries appropriate to the festive season, were given free dinners, through the charity of the people of Winnipeg, on Christmas day. The people who were dependent on charity for their Christmas dinner were of many nationalities and of all ages and with every kind of previous experience. Some have always been accustomed to expect charity, others were the victims of misfortune, while some were dependent on others for the first time in their lives, and were obviously embarrassed and uncomfortable. And in other cities and

towns throughout Canada, and, indeed, the civilized world, agencies of many kinds were at work bringing Christmas cheer to the unfortunate and the destitute. What does all this charity mean? In many of our churches on Christmas morning the charity which was being dispensed was referred to as an indication of the working of the spirit of Christianity. This no doubt is true, but there is another side which, to be honest with ourselves, we must also look at. Does not the necessity for all this charity indicate that there is something radically wrong with our modern system of civilization? While these poor creatures were forced to accept charity on Christmas day, others who had done not one whit more to deserve it, were riding from church in their automobiles to beautiful homes, where they would enjoy all the luxuries of life, not only on that day but every day. Why are some so rich and others so poor? Civilization is producing millionaires and paupers, financial kings and industrial slaves. Many of the poor people who ate free Christmas dinners last week had done more real work, had produced more wealth, for the use of mankind, than those whose charity relieved their hunger. It is not because of industry and idleness that some are vastly rich and others miserably poor. The millionaire who has acquired his wealth by his own hard work, his own careful saving, or his own abstinence from luxury, does not exist. No man ever really earned a million dollars. The millionaires are those who have been enabled by some special privilege to appropriate for themselves the results of the labor of other men and other women. It is by the hard work and the plain living of others that millionaires are being made. High rents and dear food mean riches for idle landlords and beef barons, and they mean poverty for industrious widows and working men. Is our Christmas charity really genuine? How will those poor people who received free dinners on Christmas day live for the rest of the year? If we really have the love for others which is true charity, shall we not each one of us do our little best to bring about conditions by which no man who is willing to work need look in vain for employment and no widow or orphan be dependent upon charity for the means of subsistence. The people, thanks to the spread of education and the cheapness of good books, are becoming more enlightened, and more intelligence and earnestness are every year being brought to the study of the social and economic problems which are pressing for solution. When the people see more clearly they will realize that Special Privilege in many forms must be dethroned and monopoly must be abolished. Laws must be altered and customs changed. Then, where will the charitable be found? Will they show their charity by helping to make free dinners unnecessary, or will they resist the removal of the Special Privileges which have enabled them to take with one hand a hundred times as much as they give with the other?

THE OTTAWA DELEGATION

There was something more than a mere coincidence in the fact that the day upon which the Canadian Council of Agriculture presented their case to Premier Borden and his Government, Dec. 16, was just three years after the day when 800 farmers, representing the agricultural industry of Canada, met Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons Chamber and presented their case to him in the presence of the members of his government and the members of the House. The case presented on this occasion to the Conservative

Government was very much the same as that presented to the late Liberal Government. The delegation on this occasion consisted only of the chief officers of the four independent farmers' organizations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. These delegates, however, had the backing of a very much larger body of organized farmers than those who waited upon the government three years ago. The educational work since that time has been carried on steadily and the membership in the organizations has nearly doubled. Steadily during the past three years, conditions in rural Canada have grown more acute, and day by day farmers and many other thinking men as well are realizing that there must come a change.

It was pointed out clearly to the Government by members of the delegation that present economic conditions are not by any means due to immediate legislation or lack of legislation. The customs tariff has remained practically the same for the last two decades, and the present situation is the cumulative effect of the heavy burden which has continuously been carried by the agricultural industry. The movement from the farms to the cities and towns is draining rural Ontario at an alarming rate, and scores of deserted farm houses may be seen in traveling through almost any part of the province. But in Western Canada, where the farmer has been supposed to be always in clover, the deserted farm is also appearing and the movement from the land to the town is growing at a tremendous rate. This movement away from the farm all over Canada is becoming so very serious and is increasing so rapidly that it is the chief problem of the time. It cannot be checked immediately. Even if the customs tariff were abolished completely tomorrow, railroad freight rates cut in half, bank interest reduced to 5 per cent., mortgage interest to 5 per cent., and everything possible done to make farming profitable, it would be some years before the movement away from the farm would cease, to say nothing of the movement "back to the land." Times are mighty hard at present throughout Canada, and nowhere are they harder than among the farmers of the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. These facts are being borne in upon the minds of the members of the Government as well as upon the big business interests of Canada generally. They are at last beginning to see that the lack of prosperity among the farmers is beginning to affect all lines of business. They are beginning to see that a large immigration, insane land speculation, and a large crop of grain does not by any means spell prosperity to the farmers. The Government today is thinking more about the organized farmers and the conditions of agriculture than ever in the past. There is a general feeling in business circles in the Eastern cities that it is time to pay some attention to the demands of the organized farmers, and to give them at least a little measure of relief from the burden they are carrying.

Many of our readers, no doubt, were disappointed that Premier Borden, in replying to the delegation, did not make any definite promise of relief. But this was not to be expected. It is not the way the Governments act, and in the matter of the tariff, at any rate, it would be impossible to make a definite announcement except in the House of Commons. It is a well-known fact there that the Government is devoting special attention to the question of placing wheat and flour on the free list, and thus opening the American market to Canadian wheat and flour. Some members of the cabinet are said to be favorable and a considerable number of the members on the Government side of the House

have been in favor of free wheat for some weeks past. There seems to be some likelihood that free wheat will be granted. Pressure is also being brought to bear upon the Government by its own supporters to have a big reduction in the duty of agricultural implements, and it is probable that there will be some relief in this direction. Judging from Premier Borden's remarks on co-operation, the delegates present went away in the belief that the government would enact a co-operative trading bill during the present session.

But the real work must be done in the country among the farmers themselves. There are still several hundred thousand farmers in Canada who are not alive to their own needs, or are still in the bonds of political party slavery. These farmers must be stirred up. They must be educated and induced to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brother farmers in the struggle for relief. If equal progress is made during the next three years and a proportionate growth in the membership of the organizations is made, then whatever Government may be in power at Ottawa will certainly give very careful attention to the needs of agricultural Canada.

ONTARIO FARMERS JOIN HANDS

Among the farmers of Ontario there is no organization of a strength proportionate to that of the independent farmers' organizations in the Prairie Provinces. In Ontario there are several different organizations, some of them independent and others aided and directed to a greater or less extent by the provincial Department of Agriculture. The leading men in several of these organizations have felt that their work would be more effective and of greater benefit to the agricultural industry generally if they were working together. The example of the western farmers' organization and the development of the western farmers' grain companies have stimulated the Ontario farmers to embark upon similar work. The subject was discussed at considerable length at the annual meeting of the Grange, held in Toronto, on December 17 and 18 and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That steps be taken to form a provincial organization on the same lines as the Provincial farmers' organizations of Western Canada by means of which it will be possible to bring into co-operation and unity of effort the various farmers' organizations of Ontario, including the Dominion Grange, the farmers' clubs, farmers' exchanges, farmers' associations, etc.

"That steps also be taken to form a farmers' co-operative company on the lines that have proved successful with the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

"That a committee of five members be appointed to make all necessary investigations, and that this committee shall have power to take all necessary action if, in their judgment, action is deemed desirable."

The following committee was appointed to give effect to what is proposed: J. J. Morrison, Henry Glendenning, Elmer Lick, H. B. Cowan and E. C. Drury, all being prominent members of the organization. There is no doubt that the Ontario farmers, living closer together and being in better shape financially, have even greater opportunities of development than in the West. The organized farmers of the West will all join heartily in wishing their Ontario brothers every possible success.

A WISE ACTION

One of the precautions which the delegates at the annual farmers' conventions in the Prairie Provinces have taken year by year is to see that the officers and directors which they elect to transact their business are each and all heartily in support of the policy laid down by the convention. At each convention, when the time comes to elect officers and directors, it has been the custom to ask each candidate when nominated to state his views

on the tariff, Direct Legislation, Co-operation, Taxation of Land Values and other questions upon which the organized farmers have definitely fixed their policy. In this way the delegates, before casting their ballots, have been able to know exactly where the candidates stood, and thus to be assured that their officers would give their very best efforts towards carrying out the wishes of the farmers who elected them. This course of procedure has undoubtedly been an excellent one and should be continued, whether the candidates are new ones or whether standing for re-election, as there are a large number of new delegates at each convention and it gives them an opportunity to see and know the candidates for whom they are voting. In this respect the farmers are putting into actual practice in their own organization a principle which is recognized as very important in the wider political field. When the time comes that every political candidate can be pledged to support certain principles for which the people stand, then we can be assured of more satisfactory legislation in parliament. The training which the farmers are getting in the conduct of their own business at the conventions, and in the election of their officers, is bound to have its effect in the political field, and in the future candidates for parliamentary honors will find it necessary to give clear-cut and specific statements as to the policy they will adopt on various questions of vital interest to their constituents.

CANNING COMBINE BUSY

Reports to hand from Eastern Canada indicate that the Canners' Combine is making an onslaught upon the independent canning companies that have developed throughout Ontario during the past few years. When the Canners' Combine was formed it took over a large number of small canneries, injected a huge amount of water into its stock, and proceeded to make dividends by charging very high prices for canned goods. Every housekeeper will know how the price of canned goods has increased in the past five years. The result of the combine and the high price of the canned goods has been that upwards of fifty independent canneries were built throughout Ontario, many of them by farmers. In these independent factories the local product was purchased, and the canned goods placed upon the market. Many of the independent factories found that they could sell at lower prices than the combine, give equally as good, and frequently a better product, and still make money for their shareholders. The high price of canned stuff charged by the combine has naturally decreased its consumption, and it is understood that there is a very large stock of canned goods now on hand in the combine warehouses. The latest move on the part of the combine has been to reduce wholesale price to 10 per cent. below the actual cost of production. The result has been that the price of canned goods to the consumer has come down, but the independent factories are finding themselves in a very serious situation. They have no organization among themselves and are generally in no position to hold their own against the cut rate prices of the combine. No doubt the result of the price cutting will be that many of the independent factories will be forced to close their doors, while others will be absorbed by the combine. Then, when the field is cleared of the independent factories we will see the handiwork of the combine again, when prices will go up and the consumers will be plundered for all the traffic will bear. How long will the public stand for tariff protection and watered stock combines that breed such commercial immorality?

Just as long as the protective tariff continues, so long will we find watered stock combines killing off legitimate industry.

In this issue we publish an index of all the important articles published in The Guide during 1913. Those who have kept all their numbers during the year may now fasten them together and have a most valuable reference work on the activities of the organized farmers and on democracy in general throughout the world. A few bound volumes will be available from The Guide office for those who would care to have them.

The delegation of Ontario Fruit Growers and Breeders who advocated high protection before the Government at Ottawa on Dec. 16 were in rather a peculiar position. Two of them were breeders of pure bred stock, which has been on the free list for many years. Their industry, therefore, was on a Free Trade basis, but they were quite willing to see their fellow farmers burdened with a tariff which did not affect themselves.

There was a certain amount of irony in the fact that the protectionist fruit growers who waited upon the government, went to Ottawa partly for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Alex McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, and one of the leading co-operators, free traders and all-round democrats, of Canada. Their respect for the late Mr. McNeill could not have been very deep, when they would rush from his grave-side to demand that to which he was entirely opposed.

The farmers of Western Canada want free access to the American market for their wheat and they are quite as willing to have free wheat from the present government as any other government. It is not the agency by which it comes that they are interested in, but the fact of its actual operation.

Nothing will help to solve the financial troubles of the farmers more satisfactorily than the development of a co-operative organization, through which they will conduct their own trading. Self-help is the only kind of help that will bring permanent relief to the agricultural industry.

We are disappointed in the comparatively small number of our readers who marked their ballots in The Guide Referendum. We ask as a special favor that every reader who sees this paragraph will turn back to The Guide of December 3 and mark the ballot in that issue. The ballot is secret and no one will know how another votes. But we want the vote to be representative.

Now that there is some leisure on many farms in the West it is a good time for farmers to consider the financial end of their business. There is always plenty of room for improvement and the farmer who puts the best business methods into his farming operations is the man who is bound to make good in the long run.

Every local association should have at least one good delegate at the annual convention. It is the most important event in the history of the association and should not be missed under any circumstances. A good delegate will take back to his local a report that will inspire every member to greater efforts in the cause of better conditions.

When the farmers of Ontario get a strong organization and a system is worked out for a proper interchange of products between the East and the West there will be better conditions among farmers on both sides of the Great Lakes. Both are producing what the other needs and they should get together for mutual benefit.

Wherever there is a local association containing several members who have an active interest in the public welfare, there you will find a live organization.

Dalosa Bonbright's Christmas Gift

By Grace MacGowan Cooke

Author of "A Psyche of the Mountains," Etc.

Outside, the storm roared down the narrow gulch in cosmic fury. The wind stooped and tried mightily at the eaves of the cabin, as though to lift and hurl it into the dry bed of Lost Creek. Within, the old man's sombre eyes were on the coals. The sinister pictures he saw were a dozen deserted cabins set here and there in the gashes and grooves of Little Turkey Track Mountain, their sagging doors swinging wide, their Bonbright owners driven out by the Rench feud.

Across the hearth, his wife carded wool into bats, a strange employment for Christmas Eve. But the disordered room told that all the household gear was packed, and her flying brown fingers added that she was anxious to put this last shearing into marketable shape, against the time they should pass the store at Hepzibah on their way to Garyville, the railway station, and Texas.

"Hark to that!" murmured the watcher by the fire when the gale struck upon the balsams of the summit as upon a harp and combed from their needles a strain of wild melody. "Ain't no human gwine to come out in such, withouten he's 'bleeged tharto."

"Well, well, honey," his wife replied, "ef the weather keeps Cousin Gaitley Bloom's boys away—an' ye know none o' the Shackletts could git over from the Gap to he'p ye—maybe hit'll keep the Rences from pesterin' us, too."

Homer Bonbright shook his head. "I dunno"—doubtfully. "Hate's a heap hotter'n just plain good-will. With Christmas to keep, Shackletts an' the Bloom boys mought give up an' stay at home. The Rences don't ask no better Christmas than to come here an'—"

He spoke in guarded tones, broke off, and glanced uneasily across his shoulder at the other two occupants of the room, a young man and woman who were packing a chest. His Benjamin had wedded a daughter of Heth—a Rench; distrust of her fretted the old man in the midst of his troubles.

Mother Bonbright went on with her carding. Her husband knew that her anxiety was no less than his own, and her courage might be even greater, though her blue eyes would twinkle, and she never failed to see the humor in any situation, whatever its danger. Floyd was of her timber, with the same insouciance, the same cool, reckless courage, covered by good nature and ready laugh. And then that he, the sole remaining prop of the house—his brothers fled to Texas, and his father striving vainly to join them in an exodus which should not be too much like a flight—that he should have wed Dalosa Rench, in the face of all objection!—it was bitter on that father's tongue.

Gnawed by anxiety, he bent forward to resume the murmured conversation with his wife. He was a tall, thin old man, a typical mountaineer, with the poor digestion and good aim, the scantiness of speech and keenness of perception, which mark the elders of his race.

"A Bonbright has run a mill on Lost Crick since the beginnin'," he brooded. "Bonbright's mill ground co'n fer the Injuns; an' now—"

He fell silent, and his companion began a little humming song, one of the curious, plaintive, minor hymns of the mountains that are found in no book.

"I reckon them Rences have a use fer so much meal in their blockaded still that they thort bit'd be good business to turn Lost Crick outen hits bed, carry hit through the Rench land an' over their bluff to turn a Rench mill. Lord, ef my daddy had lived to see this day!"

The old woman raised her thin treble to drown the latter part of this speech, and looked significantly toward their daughter-in-law.

"Uh-huh," agreed her husband, nodding almost imperceptibly. Then, leaning closer: "This hyer rain is bound to try the dam, whar they turned the crick. Ef it busts, hit may keep 'em busy, an' we'll git away without a interruption.

But with Christmas—an' that gal in the house, an' them that I trusted to stand by me a-failin' me this-a-way—I'm pestered, S'lome, mighty pestered!"

"Dally's a good gal," whispered Dally's mother-in-law, glancing affectionately at the silent, dark young creature whom her son loved. "She hain't gwine to harm nobody; but mebbe we ort not to 'a' stayed to sell the farm."

"Ef we git to Texas an' the boys—with our two bare hands—we're lucky," pursued the old man, as though she had not spoken. "Every time I see a Rench—I taste Lead."

II

Suddenly, in a lull of the storm, a yelping broke forth among the hounds that sheltered under the floor.

"Hello!" came the deep-voiced challenge high above the roaring of the wind.

"Thar's Gaitley's boys now—or Bud Shacklett," cried the old woman, in relief. "Let 'em in, pap—let 'em in quick! It's a awful night fer a body to ride."

Before any one in the cabin could reach the door it was swung back, and Gaffin Rench, streaming with rain, stood laughing at them.

"Christmas gif!" he roared, with a sort of ferocious geniality.

They had looked to welcome friends, and this was the arch enemy; they had hoped for life, and here was death. But they would meet it unflinchingly.

It was a piece of swaggering bravado for the head of the Rench clan to come thus, in apparent friendliness, when the feud was active and he had just struck a bitter blow for it by the theft of the creek. But no face in the fire-lit room told him so; not even the countenance of his daughter, who stood back and stared at him in her silent fashion, as though he were a stranger. Homer Bonbright was on his feet at the first call; now he placed a chair for the newcomer.

"Set down," he urged with impassive face. "Set down an' dry yo'self.

This hyer is fallin' weather for a man to be out in."

It went grimly through his mind that Dally must in some way have signalled to her father their unprotected state; and the old man's air of confidence did much to confirm the suspicion. Gaffin sprawled before the bright warmth which filled the big stone chimney.

"You-all mind I got yo' Christmas gif," he laughed. "Take yo' time for to pay me, but don't forgit I spoke fust."

He seemed to find enjoyment in the dismay his appearance must spread in the aversion he read in his daughter's face. As is characteristic of the mountains, he made no comment upon the evident preparations for departure.

"Yo' workin' late at yo' cyardin'," he chuckled, touching Mother Bonbright's pile of wood with his wet boot.

"I 'lowed fer to trade it at the sto' an' buy yo' Christmas gif," she retorted, with her audacious smile.

"I come by the sto' my'self to-night," announced Rench abruptly. "Dally!" sharply, "I fotched ye a Christmas gif." And he flung into the lap of his daughter a bundle of calico, glaring red where the paper had been partly torn from it, as though it had been unwrapped after leaving the clerk's hand and re-packaged by inept fingers.

Dalosa regarded her parent from under lowering brows. Either she regretted his appearance there or she was determined to make her new relatives believe that she did.

"Huh! You never did give me a gift befo', in all yo' bawn days," she said bluntly.

"An' mebbe I never will ag'in," grunted the father. "Take mighty good keer o' that 'un. Make the best use on it that you—know—how; hyer me? 'Ca'se hit's apt to be my fust an' my last."

With those hunter's eyes of his which seemed not to dwell on it at all, Homer Bonbright had weighed and measured

Continued on Page 14

Organized Farmers' Case

The following are the Resolutions presented to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 16th, in Premier Borden's office at Ottawa

"Whereas the progress and development of the agricultural industry is of vital importance to the general welfare of the state, all other industries being largely dependent on its success, and as the government has the interest and welfare of the country at heart and is desirous of improving conditions, and whereas the cost of the production of all farm products is materially enhanced and the development of our agricultural resources retarded by the excessive cost of agricultural implements and other commodities, due to customs duties; and whereas an import tax on food stuffs increases the cost of living to the extent of the tax imposed, and enables dealers and manufacturers to form combines and create artificial restrictions in the distribution of commercial commodities;

British Preference

"Whereas the best interests of the people of Canada and our loyalty to the British Crown demand that the tariff barriers of trade with the motherland be removed and thus cheapen the cost to Canadian consumers of goods manufactured in Great Britain, and,

"Whereas the free interchange of all natural products between Canada and the United States would tend to reduce the cost of living to town and country people alike; and

"Whereas the United States congress has passed an act which is still in force, offering free interchange of natural products between the two countries.

The Resolutions

"Therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That we urge the government to

recommend to parliament at its next session a reduction in the tariff on imports from Great Britain to one-half the general tariff, and to provide for a further gradual reduction until there is free trade with Great Britain in five years.

"2. That parliament accept the offer of the United States of free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between the two countries.

"3. That all food stuffs not provided for in the above referred to offer of the United States be transferred to the free list.

"4. That agricultural implements, lumber and cement be transferred to the free list.

"5. That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under the Canadian customs tariff which are the cause of countervailing duties being imposed against any food products of this country by any foreign country be immediately removed.

"6. That any tariffs or trade concession granted to any other country be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Weigh Scales

"That the government be requested to amend the Canada Grain act and the Weights and Measures act, so that the inspection and control of all scales in use in all grain elevators and warehouses in Canada be transferred from the department of inland revenue and placed under the administration of the department of trade and commerce, under the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners for Canada.

"Whereas it is to the interest of the farmers of Canada that the question of

co-operation should be discussed at the forthcoming conventions of the associations affiliated with this council, and whereas it is desirable that any co-operative action should be uniform, so that a general policy may be followed in all provinces, therefore, be it resolved, that we do request the government to introduce at the next session of parliament a comprehensive co-operative act which will permit the establishment of co-operative societies of all kinds, whether for purposes of credit or of trade.

Railway Claims Agent

"That the government be requested to appoint a general utility agent, who shall have full power to adjust claims between shippers and railway, elevator and commission companies relative to shortages on grain shipments, leakages from grain cars and overcharges on freight on grain shipments and similar matters.

Stencilling of Cars

"That the government be requested to provide that all cars used for shipping grain in bulk be stencilled to show height to which grain is loaded, and thus provide an additional means of determining shortages in bulk grain shipments.

Ocean and Lake Freight Rates

"Whereas the cost of transporting grain and flour from Fort William to Liverpool has almost doubled during the past three years, due to mergers and combines in lake and ocean shipping, and whereas such increases in freight charges mean an equal decrease in the price which the

producer receives for his grain, therefore, be it resolved, that the government be urged to investigate lake and ocean freight charges on grain and flour, and take whatever steps may be found necessary to bring relief to Canadian producers and millers."

Sample Markets

On the question of a sample market at Winnipeg: "We request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission the terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast and provide same at Hudson Bay when necessary, also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain, and

"Whereas the above conditions have not been fully met, and whereas we are convinced after investigation that the establishment of a sample market under existing conditions will not be in the interest of the producers of grain, but will tend to bring about conditions that will destroy the integrity of our present grading system, and will not bring about the desire of the farmers as is contained in the above quoted resolution, but will be injurious to the farmers of Western Canada.

"Therefore be it resolved that we do hereby protest against the introduction of the said sample market and do urge that no further steps be taken towards bringing the sample market into operation until those who are most interested, the grain producers, are agreed that the time has arrived when same could be safely and properly operated for the benefit of both producer and consumer."

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

SASKATCHEWAN WILL SAVE FEMALE CATTLE

The Saskatchewan Legislature a couple of weeks ago, on the motion of the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, voted one and a half million dollars for the purpose of buying back, and selling to farmers who wish to keep breeding stock on their farms, young cows and heifers offered for beef purposes in the various markets, which would, owing to the great scarcity in the Province of breeding animals of suitable age, be much more profitable if kept in the herd as producers.

For the past year and more, a good trade in cattle has been done with Eastern Canada, and the Saskatchewan Government itself has bought and shipped in and sold to farmers carload after carload of young stock, but the demand is still as great as ever, and owing to the tendency of some farmers to part with their young heifers and cows as soon as they can get anything near beef prices, the scarcity of breeding animals in the Province and over the entire country, is now a very serious matter.

Of course the farmer is at perfect liberty to do what he likes with the stock he raises, and it is his own affair whether he sells his heifers and cows for beef, or keeps them for breeding purposes, but the action of the Government of Saskatchewan in voting this sum of money, to keep such cattle within the Province is well worthy of all the support the farmers and stockmen can give it.

REGINA EXHIBITION ANNUAL MEETING

While this year's Provincial Exhibition resulted in a small loss to the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association, the shareholders of the Association at their annual meeting, held on December 20, agreed to extend the scope of the exhibition during the coming year, and decided to get authority from the local government to hold the provincial exhibition in Regina every year.

The total amount expended during the year was \$55,289.59, and the total revenue was \$53,134.47, showing a net loss on operation of \$2,255.12.

Expenditures

The expenditure included \$26,602.00 for prizes for races and stock exhibits, \$5,886.59 for attractions; advertising, \$2,877.27; postage, printing and stationery, \$2,094.85; office expenses, \$6,138.95; labor, officials and ticket sellers, \$4,012.99.

The principal sources of revenue were admissions to gate and grand stand, \$22,153.55; grants, \$10,555; privileges and space, \$9,645.92; and entry fees, \$9,946.45. In every respect the 1913 fair outdistanced that of the previous year. This year's entries totalled 3,001, compared with that of 2,107 for 1912. For 1912 the prize money offered was \$14,157.25, and for 1913 \$18,263.25. The prize money actually paid in 1912 was \$9,978.50, and for 1913 \$12,531.25.

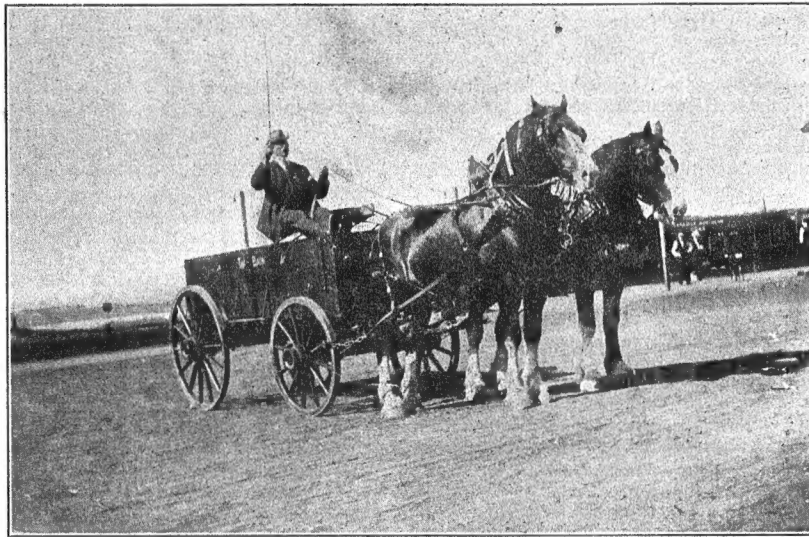
The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Patron—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

Honorary Directors—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; W. M. Martin, M.P.; B. Larsen, M.L.A.; J. F. Bole, M.L.A.; F. C. Tate, M.L.A.; W. B. Willoughby, M.L.A.; His Worship the Mayor of the City of Regina.

Secretary and Manager—D. T. Elderkin.

Directors—E. B. Andros, P. M. Bredt, S. Beach, James Boyle, A. B. Cook, J. F. L. Embury, Will Grant, A. Hammond, F. H. O. Harrison, R. W. Hamill, Geo. Kinnon, L. V. Kerr, H. C. Lawson, J. F. Lunney, P. McAra, Jr., E. A. McCallum, J. A. W. McInnis, D. J. McKay, John A. Mooney, J. C. Pope, T. B. Patton, J. L. R. Parsons, W. R. W. Parsons, F. J. Robinson, J. W. Smith, R. H. Taber, W. M. Van Valkenburg, J. A. Wetmore, J. A. Westman, J. F. Anderson, F. H. Reed, W. J. Squelch, J. F. Bole.



"GENERAL JAMES" AND "SIR OSMOND"
Clydesdale Team—First Prize Team at North Battleford Exhibition, 1913. Owned and imported by Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man.

THE CALVES IN WINTER

When the calves are housed up for the winter months, it is not a good plan to bunch them all together, unless they are all practically of the same size and the same age.

When they are of different ages, the older ones generally crowd the little fellows out of the most comfortable parts of the shed, and especially if they have an open shed with a run attached, they will be forced outside to spend the most of their days and nights exposed to the weather.

The same argument holds good regarding their feed, the older calves will eat their own share and the share of the smaller ones as well, and on this account, together with the exposure outside, the little calves get stunted in growth and do not thrive.

It is not a profitable method to feed the young stock with the old cows, as the young ones only get a bite now and again, as they dodge in and out among the older cattle.

If it is possible on the farm to have the calves of the same age and size run together, more profitable results will ensue and if this is not practicable, then it is advantageous to feed the younger ones where the big fellows won't get at them.

Where there is a shed in which they can be tied up separately, they will each have individual feed boxes or racks, but if this method cannot be followed, then long troughs should be provided of sufficient size to ensure all the calves feeding together at one time, and thus the stronger ones will be less liable to

crowd the weaker ones away and cheat them out of their feed.

Calves, if possible, should, at this stage of their lives, be trained to stand tied, and to lead by the halter anywhere desired.

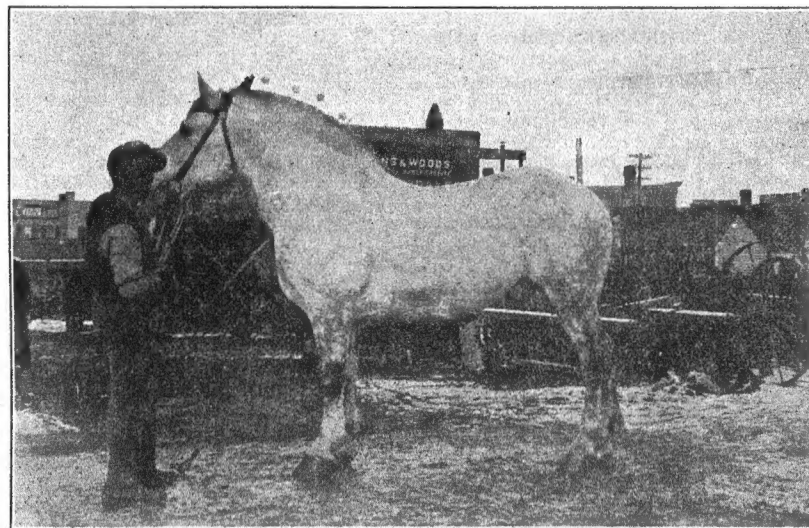
THE ICE SUPPLY

Every farmer should put up a good supply of ice every winter, as ice is a commodity, which, in these days of dairying and mixed farming, amounts to a practical necessity. When the long hot days of summer come round, the farmer will not think much of the discomfort he was put to last winter in putting up the ice supply, compared with the pleasure and comfort he enjoys from its cooling properties during the summer.

The first thing of course which he has to see to in storing ice is to have a good ice-house. Any good building with a well drained floor will serve the purpose, only it will pay, if a house is to be erected, to have double walls, either of lumber or concrete, with an air-space between and if possible a good solid floor of concrete, while a good moisture-proof roof is absolutely essential.

The ice should be cut in square blocks, not so large that a man, or a couple of men, cannot handle them easily with ice tongs, and these blocks should be built squarely on top of each other and securely packed with sawdust, to completely shut out air circulation; some pour water over the whole block or mass and it freezes into one solid piece, which effectively shuts out any air passages.

Good clear ice about two feet or two



"GAROU"
Champion Percheron Stallion at the leading Western Fairs. Owned by Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man.

feet and a half thick is best, taken from a river or from water which is pure and not contaminated with any manner of refuse. The tools required are an ordinary cross-cut saw, a logging chain, and a couple of pairs of ice-tongs, together with sleighs and a team of sharp-shod horses.

WHAT ABOUT THE WEEDS NEXT SPRING?

Farmers are all well aware that in many parts of the three Western Provinces the weed evil is one of the most serious, if not the most serious problem they have to face, and if something is not done by them to clean their land of this pest, their crops which are suffering now, both in yield and grade, will yearly get worse, while their land will, at the same time, greatly deteriorate in value.

At this period of the year farmers are making plans for next season, and on some of the badly weed-infested farms, would it not pay better to let the bulk of the land lie in fallow next summer and by thorough and repeated cultivation try and get rid of some of these weeds?

Many farms in the Western Provinces should be altogether under summer fallow next year, simply to get rid of some of these weed pests and to give the careful farmer on the adjoining section a chance with the man who is totally indifferent as to whether he has weeds on his place or not.

It is to be hoped that the Noxious Weeds Act will be rigidly enforced throughout Western Canada next year and that a good many acres under crop will be ploughed up.

One of the best methods to exterminate weeds is to grow a crop of early barley. As soon as the spring opens up, plow the land, then go over it thoroughly with the disc disking and harrowing it once or twice before sowing the barley, which should be seeded liberally. For wild oats it is best to cut the barley for hay before the wild oats get time to ripen or if the barley is allowed to ripen, get the land plowed again as soon as the crop can be cut and taken off, in fact the shocks should be moved over to allow the ploughing to go ahead. Thus, if the land was well harrowed before the barley was seeded and the weeds kept down as often as they appeared, the cultivation will act much in the nature of a summer fallow and a crop, in Alberta at least, of fall wheat or winter rye could be sown in the fall.

SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

A short course in agriculture will be held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, January 22 to 30. Among the lecturers and their subjects to be discussed will be "Wheat and Wheat Judging," "Oats, Barley, Flax, etc.," by Prof. Cutter; "Horses, Market Type, Management, etc.," by Dean Rutherford; "Weeds and Seeds," by Prof. Willing; "Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Shelterbelts, etc.," by Norman M. Ross, chief of the Tree Planting Division, Forestry Department, Indian Head; "Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine," by Prof. Shaw; "Poultry and Eggs," by Prof. Baker; "Soils and Grasses," Prof. Bracken; "Farm Machinery," Prof. Smith; "Farm Motors," Prof. Greig; "Road Construction, etc.," H. S. Carpenter; "Sanitation, Hygiene, Common Animal Diseases, etc.," Dr. N. Wright. The World's Champion Steer, winner at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, will be at the College for demonstration purposes. Fuller information can be obtained from S. E. Greenway, Director of Extension Work, Saskatoon.

RAISING THE ORPHAN FOAL

Johnstone, in "The Horse Book," gives the following on feeding the orphan foal: "Get the milk of as fresh a cow as possible, and the poorer the butter-fat, the better. Take a dessert-spoonful of the best granulated white sugar and add enough warm water to dissolve it. Then add three table-spoonfuls of lime water and enough new milk to make a pint. Get an old teapot and scald it

Continued on Page 12

The Mail Bag

COLLECTING FROM RAILWAYS

Claims for Grain Shortage

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of October 1, and on the Saskatchewan page, column four, appears part of a letter signed by Mr. George H. Hanant referring to three cars which were shipped to the order of The Square Deal Grain company and which weighed out at the terminals short of what was weighed in at the shipping point. Referring to two of these cars shipped by Mr. A. E. Richards, Mr. Hanant says: "The letters received from The Square Deal Grain company.....do not hold out any optimistic hopes of being able to recover from the railway company, and speak as though they thought the shipper should be grateful that the shortage is no greater."

The latter half of this sentence is not a statement of fact. Nothing in our letters to Mr. Richards could be reasonably interpreted as expressing such a flippant attitude of mind towards so grave a matter. Mr. Richards himself takes no such meaning from our words. He has since sent us affidavits re weights and we are pressing his claims. Moreover he is still shipping grain to us. Fearing, however, that the statement complained of might prejudice us with some of our shippers, we asked Mr. Hanant to correct it. This he has failed to do and a letter received recently indicates that our fears were not without foundation.

Under the circumstances, I, as President of the Company, the business interest of which is thus threatened, ask you to publish this communication. Also, in support of a wider interest, will you let me pursue the matter of shortages further?

The difficulty in collecting for shortages is a most serious one to both shippers and commission men, particularly the bona fide kind of commission men, that is to say, those who are not also elevator operators. These latter, although forced to protect the shipper on grain passed through their elevators, have the opportunity to take such dockage as will, in a season, provide a surplus large enough to recoup them for having to make up for shortages at the terminal.

The fear of being unable to collect for a possible shortage when loading over the platform, with many farmers, overcomes the fear of being excessively docked or otherwise mistreated in delivering to the elevator, and "what the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve for," while grain once in the elevator is generally kept from going to a commission man, other than the owner of an elevator, by ways too well known to be described here. Thus the deliberate bluffing of the small independent shipper by the railways amounts to a decided check to track loading and direct shipment by farmers and to that extent lessens the business of the straight commission man and weakens the competitive effect of his presence on the market. The bluffing of the small shipper out of his just dues is not confined to claims for grain shortages. Claims for stock killed on the track or loss sustained through maltreatment or injury to stock during shipment or for delays in delivery are systematically refused.

Where a shipper has taken the precaution to weigh his grain into the car and has proof that none of it was removed therefrom from time loading operations commenced till bill of lading was issued to him, if he sues for shortage I believe he can recover from the railway. The fact that the railway took the commodity without themselves verifying the shipper's weight at the point of shipment is tacit acceptance of his weights. The weight at the terminals only proves how much remained in the car after its journey, not what was put in at the starting point. But the shipper is usually overawed by the knowledge that the cost of suit, whether appealed or not, and the policy of railways is to systematically appeal all suits which go against them in the lower courts, will in most cases be greater than the sustained loss and leave him financially worse off, even if he wins.

Dr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, is credited with the statement that a test case under

conditions such as above, made in the United States Courts, resulted in a win for the shipper, the court holding that the record of shipper's weights verified by affidavit, was sufficient evidence. He said he did not know what would be the result in Canada, as he knew of no precedent.

The experience of our Company in collecting claims without suit is as follows: Wherever we can find anything irregular in the shipment of grain, we are able to collect; that is to say, if we can find that the car has been damaged en route and required repairing, or where grain has been transferred from one car to another, or where the Inspection Department at Winnipeg or Port Arthur have any notation of a leak from the car, or where we can find that the seals of the car have been tampered with en route, or a large discrepancy in the height of grain as shown at point of shipment, at Winnipeg or Port Arthur. With grain weighed in, supported by any of the above, we have been able to collect, but we have found that where grain is weighed into the car and no record can be found of anything irregular happening to the car in transit, that the railway will refuse to settle. We find that our records of claims of the past year show that three out of every four claims made on the railways were collected. Still, very vexatious cases of undeserved loss borne by shippers have come under our notice where nothing short of a suit will compel the railways to do them justice.

Last year there was much complaint of shortage from men who did not weigh their grain into cars, but computed their weight from measurement. Some years, wheat, for example, will weigh sixty-three or even sixty-five lbs. per measured bushel, but other years, notably in wet harvests, when grain is tough or has an abnormally large moisture content, wheat of a similar appearance may weigh sixty lbs. or under. Such variation would have the appearance of shortage on cars of the latter kind of grain, as the same bulk might vary in the case of a large car over one hundred bushels, without there being any error in the weighing. Also there were many shortages due to the receiving hoppers of at least one terminal elevator being in a leaky condition. However, there is much genuine cause of complaint against our common carriers and the arrogance of the railways in dealing with small shippers should have some check.

I have more than once urged on the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association the advisability of asking for Dominion legislation that would enable large corporations to be sued in the lower courts for sums, say, not in excess of \$200, and judgment secured without right of appeal. At present any large corporation has all the rights and privileges of a person, with the financial strength of many persons, constituting it a menace to the individual members of society with whom it may have business relations. Such a corporation is a giant among pigmies, whom it can continually scare into putting up with less than their rights. The preventing of the right of appeal in small suits would enable the little fellow to call the corporation's bluff and enforce his rights. In the absence of such legislation the railways might be requested by the Railway Commission to provide carload weighing facilities at each shipping point where a certain minimum number of cars are loaded in a year and weigh all grain before acceptance when required to do so by the shipper, who shall, furthermore, in case of discrepancy between his and the railway company's weight, have the right to have weight vied by a government weighman at some convenient point in transit. In the case of shipments from small shipping points, cars should be weighed at first divisional point passed en route to destination, and shipper advised by wire of weight. Failing the making of this provision for the protection of the shipper, the railways should be forced to accept shipper's weights verified by affidavit.

The Board of Grain Commissioners, under urging from the Grain Growers' associations, asked the Board of Railway Commissioners to rule that the railways must mark the depth of grain in the car

on the bill of lading before issuing it, but the Railway Board refused to do this. Such a practice, coupled with the recording of weight per measured bushel at time of inspecting for grade, which recording of weights, though not complied with, is required by law, would have provided a very fair aid to shippers in proving their claims for shortage.

Request has also been made, I believe, to the Board to have a scale of feet and inch lines stencilled on the inside of grain cars that the shipper might level off his load to a known height and that the Inspector's reports on height of grain at Winnipeg and the Terminal might be more accurate.

The Inspection Department both at Winnipeg and the terminals make a record of the depth of the grain in cars, but the record taken at Winnipeg is too late for full protection, as the mischief may already have been done, and, moreover, the work is so sloppily performed that often the record shows a car as better filled at the Lake Front than at Winnipeg. Also, why the Board does not enforce the law providing for the recording of the weight per measured bushel is a mystery. The law is clear on the point, Section 115 S.S. 4 reading "All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book."

With governmental regulation refused, or where applied in so inadequate and ineffective a manner, another alternative presents itself—co-operation among shippers for protective purposes.

In the letter written to Mr. Hanant, referred to above, a copy of which was sent to the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, appears the following, alluding to the United States test case, spoken of by Mr. Magill: "Would it not, in view of this, be advisable for some representative body, such as the Provincial Grain Growers' association, to make a test case and see just where the farmers stand in this regard in Canada?" Mr. Green, in a characteristic letter written to our Company in connection with the above, said: "We quite agree with you that a test case or two should be made, but who is in a better position to do so than such an institution as your own or the Grain Growers' Grain company, who, after all, are only branches of our Association, but who really handle the funds, as you collect the commission, out of which a test case might very well be conducted."

A reply to Mr. Green, written by myself, contained the following: "You speak about the revenue derived by the commission house from the handling of grain. This revenue, of course, may represent a profit and again it may not, according to the volume of business done or according to the cost of securing business. Unfortunately the smaller commission houses are placed under a serious handicap by large institutions and have about all they can do to maintain themselves in business without undertaking extra functions. Even as it is, our Company would be prepared to meet a portion of the cost of a test case, or, to put it better, would be willing to contribute a reasonable amount to a fund to make a test case. I would suggest that the Association undertake the organization of a Shippers' Association, with an annual membership fee of \$1.00, and all shippers of grain in carload lots eligible for membership. As a shipper, I would gladly become a member of such an Association. The Association might suggest a certain uniform method to be pursued by those loading cars, such as seeing that the car was loaded up to a certain height and levelled off there; that it was not left unsealed overnight, and that either all loads were weighed on a public scale or that some reasonably certain knowledge of the amount of grain entering into the car was arrived at. The Association could lump all claims at a certain time, say, at the end of the shipping season, and make demand upon the railway companies to make settlement in full, failing in which, suit would be brought in one typical case and this would be made the basis for the enforcement of all the others."

Failing speedier action for the relief of shippers, this latter proposal might well, I think, be urged upon the executive

of the Grain Growers at the next annual convention—Faithfully yours,

E. A. PARTRIDGE,
Pres. Square Deal Grain Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Dec. 11, 1913.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL

Editor, Guide:—Unity is strength. We have just closed the doors on one of the greatest of modern conventions in America, one where the real tillers of the soil assembled for their sixth annual meeting to discuss the obstacles that have confronted them and the progress they have made, and to lay plans for the future of the co-operative movement.

Significant because these tillers whose fathers labored with but little thought of national or state economics, and who, sorrowful as it is true, have felled the trees or plowed the hitherto unbroken prairies to bring forth the wheat from the bosom of mother earth, to help to feed the nations of the world, only to be as great providers, forced to sacrifice eighty-three cents out of every dollar's worth they produce to meet the high interest rates, unjust profits, taxes, unreasonable tariffs, and the rest that go to make up the high cost of living, in order to make it possible to till by day and build by night homes in a great west, with few neighbors, no schools or churches other than what were held in the different homes in the sparsely settled districts. Because the majority of these empire builders considering the making of their laws their right and duty, a right which has heretofore been usurped by politicians and privilege seekers and used to their detriment instead of in their behalf. Significant because they are not going to leave for their children the colossal combinations that it was their misfortune to inherit and to have to battle with the yoke of poverty as their greatest asset. Now we must get closer to the great fact that unity is strength, as well as the fact that the great monarchs of financialdom are trying to sever the ties that bind them together, by placing the sword of discontent in the hands that are stretched out in fellowship. We must forget the old pessimistic idea that farmers cannot stick together, and in that way thwart their clever coup, as by our own company we have demonstrated that we can.

It is marvellous the way we are starting to rebuild the ship of state through the system of co-operation, direct legislation, direct taxation and equal suffrage, that was wrecked by the false beacons on the rocks of misrepresentative government. So let us all give of the best of our energies, that we will no longer be crucified on a cross of gold, but that we may draw the curtain on special privilege once and for all that the masses may be lifted from a life of drudgery to a bigger and better civilization than we now enjoy.

WM. MANNS.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

TAX REFORM IN AUSTRALIA

Editor, Guide:—After many years of agitation and educational work on the part of the Single Tax League of Victoria, a measure of Rating Reform has at length passed through both Houses of our State Parliament.

Unimproved Land Values Rating Bills have from time to time passed through the Legislative Assembly, but have always been thrown out by the Upper House. This conservative body is mostly representative of the squatters and large vested interests, and only as recently as last December they defeated the present Rating Bill by thirteen votes to twelve. Since then the triennial elections for the Legislative Council have taken place, when some changes were made in the personnel of the House, the result being that when the same measure was before the Council yesterday it was carried by seventeen votes to seven. The act makes it not compulsory, but optional, for the municipalities to exempt improvements from rating; but ours has been for so long an almost hopeless task that we are elated at so much success. The battleground is now shifted to the municipalities, many of which are ready for the reform. We look forward to a very interesting time in the coming year.

Yours fraternally,
P. J. MARKHAM,
Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13. Secretary

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

PREMIER SCOTT'S CHALLENGE TO THE WOMEN OF SASKATCHEWAN

In the session of the Saskatchewan legislature, which has just closed, a resolution favoring woman's suffrage was passed unanimously, but the premier stated that not enough women had asked for it as yet.

In view of the fact that no organized effort to secure the vote has been made in that province I feel that Premier Scott is perhaps justified in taking the stand he has. On the other hand, I regard it as a challenge to the women of his province to be up and doing.

The day the report appeared in the paper I wrote to Premier Scott on behalf of the Grain Grower women asking what number of names his government would regard as an effective petition in favor of this reform, but at present have had no reply.

If the government refuses to set a figure we will have to set one ourselves—say fifteen thousand names, and in order to secure them it will be necessary to have a strong suffrage organization.

I would recommend that such of you as take city papers published in Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert write to them asking that the women in those cities start a suffrage society.

I believe that the first woman's suffrage society in Saskatchewan has already been organized at Sintaluta, by Mrs. Butler. I don't see why this society should not make itself headquarters for the province, and map out the whole territory to be covered by petitioners. I believe that one man or woman in every district could be found who would be willing to distribute literature and take a petition form to be filled, and if the thing were done systematically it would be comparatively easy. I wish the people at Sintaluta would consider this and that Mrs. Butler would write and let me know their decision.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PREMIER SCOTT'S REPLY

Since the above editorial was written the following reply has been received from Hon. Walter Scott:—

Dear Miss Beynon:—

Owing to the almost continuous sittings of our Legislative Assembly I have not until today been able to write you in reply to your letter of December 10. We reached prorogation last evening.

I note that it is your view that the government here is justified in claiming that the demand within Saskatchewan for woman suffrage is not sufficiently large to warrant the passing of legislation and you wish to know what number of signatures we would regard as an effective petition.

In reality the newspaper reports of what I said in the House on the woman suffrage question were entirely erroneous. I did point out that in my view the 2,000 odd women from whom I had heard on the subject by way of petition or otherwise out of perhaps 160,000 or 170,000 Saskatchewan women could not be held to be a sufficiently pronounced expression; but the main reason which I advanced against present action is the fact that this Legislative Assembly holds no mandate from the electorate of the province to bring about so radical a change in the basis of our franchise.

My view is this, that even if our women unanimously wanted the franchise, the present Legislature could not justifiably grant the request, inasmuch as the question at the time of our last elections, so far as I know, was not even mentioned in any of the constituencies.

I am very pleased to have your letter for the reason that it gives me opportunity to inform you of the error made in the newspaper reports—that is to say, to inform a person who may be instrumental in setting right the mistaken report.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER SCOTT.

Regina, Dec. 20, 1913.

MUCH MUDDLED THINKING ON SUFFRAGE

Editor, Homemakers:—I was pleased to read in The Guide, November 26, Mr. Howell's communication supposedly

against woman's suffrage. The pity is that he did not say more on the subject, as every expression for or against must help to clear the matter up a little. Unfortunately the first half or more of his letter is confined to the discussion of a question not at all connected with the extension of the franchise. No person, I am sure, will dispute his position as to the wisdom of the Creator in this great plan or the virtue of modesty in women. But why should Mr. H. fall into the error, common to the apologists of despotism, of using acknowledged truth, irrelevantly, to bolster up an unsound theory? The special adaptation of woman for home life is beyond the realm of argument, and just how the "superior reason" and "judicial mind" can allow itself to mix and muddle that principle with the "individual right to vote" is most unaccountable. At the last election in this city a lady entered Poll No. —, marked her ballot, voted for a quarter million bylaw for hospital and a half million

are weaker and therefore more in need of such advantages.

Yours very truly,

MERE MAN III.

WOLF WILLOW NOT A BACHELOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—I must apologize for coming back to the Homemakers' page, as people must be weary of Wolf Willow and I realize that I have no right to monopolize space, but when Mrs. Hannah's letter appeared, accusing me of being a bachelor, I realized that if people think that, that any force there is in my remarks will be lost in the way I want them taken. Since my hand is forced in this way, I announce that I am Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, Wainwright, Alberta, on a homestead (22-44-8 W. 4), fifteen miles from Wainwright, ditto from Irma, ditto from Hardisty, with the Buffalo fence on one side, the Battle River on the other. Thus isolated the Homemakers' page, and the large number of other papers we get, are a great diver-

THE BOSSES SPEAK

Keep women away from the polls
For the sake of their lily-white souls,
Forever forbid them to roam
For the sake of the washtubs at home,
Let 'em tend to the clothes and grub,
Let 'em dust, let 'em bake, let 'em scrub,
Let 'em raise up the girls and boys,
Let 'em share all your troubles and joys,
But we beg, with a sob in our throat,
Don't give 'em, don't give 'em the vote,
For they might interfere, if you please,
With the three great political "B's,"
Whose graft we'd be sorry to lose—
Breweries, Brothels and Booze!

Keep women away from the polls,
They vex and trouble our souls,
The home is their foreordained place
Which they deck with their beauty and grace;
If you go and you give 'em the vote
They'll start to get after our goat
In a wholly undignified way,
Which ain't like a lady, we say.
So we beg, with a sob in the throat,
Don't give 'em, don't give 'em the vote.
They'd never give comfort or ease
To the three great political "B's"
Whose graft we'd be sorry to lose,
Breweries, Brothels and Booze!

Sent in by a Sympathetic Contributor.

bylaw for education and retired quietly without either riot or disturbance. There was no vote at that poll more modestly or "judiciously" recorded. When she returned, after half an hour's absence, her home was still intact and her husband attending to his own business. Further, she has one of the best kept homes in the city of Winnipeg.

The trite phrases, "Home is the proper sphere of women," "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," "Honesty is the best policy," etc., are good in their proper setting and sound well, but they have absolutely no bearing on the question of the rights of the citizen to vote on public questions in which they are deeply concerned. Without wishing to be harsh or offensive I am forced to add that I have a grave suspicion that those who use such chaff are not doing their own thinking. I would like to hear more from Mr. Howell and others who imagine they are opposed to woman's suffrage, for down in their hearts, I am sure, they do not desire any special privileges denied to others, especially those who

sion. Now the bachelors need not go around with a hunted look, feeling that they are suspected of being Wolf Willow. Hard biscuits and loneliness are enough without that. My husband had a great ha-ha when he heard me described as a rusty old bachelor.

A broader mind is prescribed for me, but I'm afraid the broadening attained by a woman such as Mrs. Hannah describes herself, who, "when her husband finds anything special or interesting, calls her attention to it," would never set the world afire, and her vote would be a duplicate of her husband's, right or wrong.

Mrs. Hannah uses as an argument the fact that the jails are filled with men, to prove their wickedness. This is true, but here, in a way, man's leniency is used against him. He invariably punishes the male offender and almost as invariably exonerates the female, and mind you, I think that this is right, because the Bible says "They that are strong should bear the burden of those that are weak." Many women, in my way of thinking, should, in strict justice, be in jail, who

are not there. Take one or two cases of late years: In the Crippen case, the doctor was hanged (and rightly) and the woman, who was nothing short of his accomplice, went scot free, to take up with other married men and wreck homes. In the Thaw case, Evelyn Thaw, who, with her stories, according to the papers, goaded that weak young man to murder, was left free to exploit herself and make a fortune on the stage. The Winnipeg woman, who, I understand, turned her own child over to be made away with, was acquitted; also the vandalism of the suffragettes was pretty well condoned. Women are shielded and excused in every conceivable way and yet they play the martyr.

"Now," quoting Mrs. Hannah, "may we ask why there are so many less men in the world than women. One reason is the result of war, another one is the low, sinful, degraded life so many of our men live." To lose one's life in battle is no disgrace. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." This silly talk of suffragettes and degenerate he-suffragettes of abolishing war is folly.

I do not believe in declaring war without good cause, but you may as well talk about disbanding the police force of our cities as of disarming the nation. If the streets need police, the nations need them on a larger scale. Such wars as the American Revolution, the American Civil War, and the French Revolution, were righteous and unavoidable.

And so far as the sinful, degraded life so many men live is concerned, it is true that they do. It is also true that they have female companions in their degradation. I have no family but two little boys, and I dread the day when they go out in the world and are accosted by the corrupt, painted women who solicit the young men on the city streets, camp in the suburbs of the town, follow the remotest lumbering and mining camps, and on, even to the gory battlefield. Not white slaves, let out at the end of a chain, but deliberately and from choice, and who through time will jostle my sons at the polls and, no doubt, solicit while they vote.

It is true that man's moral standard is lower than woman's, but the female vote will not remedy this, because if good women would frown on and ostracize men of a certain moral standard, to the same extent that they do women of the same class, his moral fibre might be strengthened when confronted by the danger of being banished from the society of respectable women.

I am putting things pretty strong, but I am not going to be bold under a nom de plume and then go to cover when my identity is known. I may be called a traitor to my sex, but I have just as many male relatives as I have female, and the females are not icy statues upon a pedestal, and the males wallowing in the mire—they are just about alike—human. My little boys are not mapped out for iniquity any more than if they had happened to be girls, although, perhaps, they will have more temptations. But I am fortunate to have in my race and connection men in whom I can confide to act for the best.

We are trying to train up our two little boys to be capable citizens, able to manage things the same as their father before them, and I do not want them to have to assume the responsibility of supporting a wife and family or go to jail, and, at the same time, be ruled by a female majority with a vote. I want them to learn the principles of government and to tell the false from the true. For instance, a measure is voted on by which grain growers will, they believe, secure an increased price for barley for brewing purposes. In a year or two the same men's wives are pulling a long face over abolishing the liquor traffic. It is doubtful, should the difference of price for the barley bin be reckoned, if they would today vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic. I am an ardent prohibitionist and would be sorry to raise grain for such a purpose.

I may be wandering from my subject, but I recollect that one of the reforms attained by the women of Colorado was compulsory education, and Sir R. P.

Continued on Page 17

Farmers Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
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FARM TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT stock—Half section, 3½ miles from town where Laurentia Milk Factory operates. Splendid opportunity for dairy business. Hundred acres under cultivation, balance pasture. All fenced. Good buildings. Good water. For particulars apply P.O. Box 27, Battleford, Sask. 53-2

WE ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS for several eastern farmers who wish to move west in the early spring. If you have any land for sale write us at once. J. K. McInnis and Sons, Regina, Sask. 53-3

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12 GOOD REGISTERED DAIRY SHORT- horns due to freshen shortly. A large number of registered Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Young grade cattle a specialty. Farm near station. J. Bonafield, Macgregor, Man. 45tf

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FOR SALE—BERKSHIRES OF BOTH sexes, from April and May farrowing. Gilts, bred or open, also a few Tamworth boars ready for service. Willowdell Stock Farm. James A. Colvin, Proprietor, Sedgewick, Alta. 52-4

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POULTRY (Continued)

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IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR Sale—Four years old, and won first prize in Belgium as a weanling, and again as a yearling. Also first at Gibson, Illinois in sweepstakes, and again at Langan, Sask., in sweepstakes. Price right and terms to responsible parties. This is a good one, with plenty of bone and good action. Also a few Pure-bred Buff Orpington Cockerels at \$2 each. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 50-4

JAMES BURNETT, NAPINKA, MAN.—Breeder of pure-bred Clydesdales. Stock for sale. 49-24

TWENTY MULE AND HORSE COLTS, AGES one to four. Registered Spanish Jack, age six. Registered Clydesdale Stallion, age three. Prices right. Ed. Ferris, Sperling, Man.

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THE MARKET PAGE OF 33,000 HOMES

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The Grain Growers' Guide has the largest paid circulation, reaches the best class of farmers, and is the best known weekly agricultural and live-stock paper in Western Canada.

Our advertisers are making sales every week by using one of these small classified ads. in the paper. Why not you?

Small ads. like this will make you money:

SEED AD.

1,200 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT— Grown on summerfallow. Free from noxious weeds. Sacked, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Coaldale. H. A. Suggitt, Coaldale, Alta. 50-4

An ad. like any of the above will run in The Grain Growers' Guide, reaching over 33,000 farmers, for four weeks at the cost of 4 cents per word per issue, 88 cents per insertion, or \$3.50 for the month.

Get busy and see what you have to sell, write out your ad., enclose money order covering cost of same, and mail it to—

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY AD.

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AUTOMATIC FANNING MILL FEED— Guaranteed to feed any grain evenly over the sieves. Straw or chaff will not clog. Increases the capacity one-third and does better work. Thomas Parker, Box 40, Rapid City, Man. 52-4

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CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED—TEN CENTS per pound. 3,600 bushels Garton's No. 68 six-rowed Barley, early maturing, heavy cropping variety. Car lot 52 cents per bushel. Small lot, bags extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 53-4

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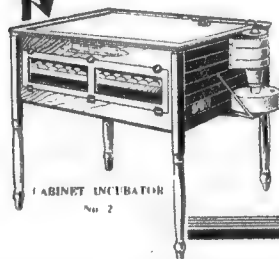
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IMPROVED CYCLONE GRAIN CRUSHER

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Commencing Jan. 1st, 1914, for the next 45 days we offer you the genuine Cyclone Grinder at these unheard of prices:

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Two sets burrs furnished with each grinder. This Grinder needs no introduction to the Western farmer. There are thousands in use and we have sold them for over two seasons, and they give splendid satisfaction. Every Grinder is guaranteed.

The Improved Cyclone, as sold by us, was the original and first low down Grinder ever sold direct to the farmer by a mail order house. Since then this Grinder has been copied and sold under different names by other firms, and so to protect you

in getting the genuine, in place of an imitation or substitute, we are selling to you, for a limited period, at these low prices. From the fact that this Grinder has been so widely copied should warrant you in placing your order today, so that you will be sure of getting one. This offer is only good until Feb. 15th, 1914.

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Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

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For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning, high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA.
Long Distance Phone.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

thoroughly. Over the spout tie securely the thumb of an old kid glove and with a darning needle pierce holes in the kid. Warm the milk to blood heat, pour a part of it into the teapot, and when it flows through the spout into the thumb, an excellent imitation of the maternal teat will be formed, which the foal will suck promptly. Let him have half a teacupful every hour at first. It is a bothersome chore, but it must be done. Lime water is helpful at all times and castor oil may be used in checking the scours which so frequently trouble hand-fed foals. The quantity of diluted milk should be increased with the growing needs of the animal, and gradually full milk substituted. Gruels made by boiling peas and beans and removing the skins by passing the pulp through a sieve are helpful, as is the jelly made by boiling linseed oil meal. Cooked wheat middlings or low-grade flour may also be used." As Johnstone says: "The rearing of a motherless foal is mostly in the man or woman who essays the job."

POULTRY SHOULD HAVE GREEN FEED

Nothing will keep poultry in healthy condition during the winter months like a good and varied supply of green feed. On a great many farms the poultry have plenty of free range and green feed during summer, but in winter they are closely shut up and this period of the year is merely for them a season of unhappy existence, waiting for decent conditions to arrive with the spring.

The poultryman who wishes to make a profit out of his flock (and if there is no profit in fowls it is the fault of their owner) should not neglect to supply them with an ample supply of good juicy vegetables or green feed during the winter months. If there is a supply of potatoes on the farm which are small and unsaleable, these can be boiled, and when mixed with some bran form a very desirable ration. Beets and mangels are easily kept in the root cellar all winter, and when sliced and fed to fowl are first class aids to health and productiveness. Cabbage and turnips also make excellent green feed, onions are also good, and when vegetables are difficult to obtain, alfalfa or clover hay form excellent substitutes. Alfalfa, both green and as meal, is one of the best foods obtainable for poultry, only it should not be thrown into the pen or run in a loose state; a better method being to pack in a wire basket or trough and the fowls will pick the leaves and eliminate the waste which is sure to take place if fed to them scattered over the ground. Many poultrymen in the West get better returns from feeding alfalfa than from any other kind of ration.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD KEEP SHEEP

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, there should be 300,000,000 sheep on the American farms, whereas last year's figures only show one-sixth of that number, or in round figures 52,000,000, or about half a sheep for every one of the population.

It is argued by the Department that the only hope of cheaper meat in America is not by the upkeep of large flocks and herds, but by every farmer raising and keeping a few sheep on his farm. It has always been generally taken for granted that land unsuitable for raising crops will keep sheep, but according to the U. S. Department, the reverse is the case. As in Britain, it is coming to be recognized that the question is not whether one can afford to keep sheep on high priced lands, but whether one can afford to keep high priced lands without sheep.

MIXED FARMING CAR ARRANGED TO TOUR THE PROVINCE

A "Mixed Farming Car" will be operated over the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, commencing January 5 to February 14, and from February 23 to March 14. This car is authorized by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and will be directed from the Agricultural College. It will be fitted with weed samples and samples of all the official grades of grain and grasses. Each car will have a lantern, which will be used in illustrating the various lectures. The slides to be exhibited will include the views of the

foundation animals of the various breeds of live stock, together with the present day champions at the large exhibitions.

Some of the subjects to be discussed will be the different phases of field husbandry and the growing of vegetables, small fruits and shelter-belts. Dairying will also be taken up. Among those giving instructions will be A. Blackstock, B. S. A., animal husbandry lecturer in the extension section; W. McKillican, B. S. A., and J. Tinline, B. S. A., superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm; George H. Jones, B. S. A., assistant to Professor Bedford in the work of the new Manitoba Demonstration Farms; Robert Whiteman, B. S. A., late of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and others from the College staff from time to time. E. Ward Jones, superintendent of extension work for the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, has charge of the arrangements, both as to equipment and program, and will be present on either of the cars as much as possible.

The itineraries of these cars are fixed to stop at places which have otherwise received practically no assistance in the way of speakers and demonstrators. Several of the good towns omitted from this list have held seed fairs, and in that way have received practically the same instruction as will be given from this train. Again, a few places not mentioned in these lists had visits from the "Better Farming" special train last June.

C.P.R. Itinerary

Lyleton, January 6; Waskada, January 7; Whitewater, January 8; Nings, January 9; Killarney, January 10; Cartwright, January 12; Crystal City, January 13; La Riviere, January 14; Darlingford, January 15; Morden, January 16; Plum Coulee, January 17; Rosenfeld, January 18; Fanneystelle, January 21; Culross, January 22; St. Claude, January 23; Rathwell, January 24; Cypress River, January 26; Treesbank, January 27; Methven, January 28; Carroll, January 29; Souris, January 30; Alexander, February 2; Griswold, February 3; Oak Lake, February 4; Virden, February 5; Hargrave, February 6; Elkhorn, February 7; Kirkella, February 9; McAuley, February 9; Douglas, February 11; Sidney, February 12; MacGregor, February 13; Bagot, February 14; McDonald, February 23; Keyes, February 24; Arden, February 25; Neepawa, February 26; Franklin, February 27; Newdale, February 28; Binscarth, March 2; Birtle, March 3; Kelloe, March 4; Minnedosa, March 5; La Salle, March 6; Emerson, March 9; Dominion City, March 11; Otterburn, March 12.

C.N.R. Itinerary

Ethelbert, January 5; Valley River, January 6; Minitonas, January 7; Swan River, January 8; Benito, January 9; Kenville, January 10; Durban, January 12; Bernie, January 14; Eden, January 15; Berlin, January 16; Hallboro, January 17; Lavinia, January 19; Cardale, January 20; Isabella, January 21; McConnell, January 22; Neepawa, January 24; Oakburn, January 26; Elphinstone, January 27; Rossburn, January 29; Angusville, January 31; Shellmouth, February 3; Ochre River, February 5; McCreary, February 6; Glenella, February 7; Elie, February 9; Oakville, February 10; Letellier, February 23; St. Jean, February 24; Lowe Farm, February 25; Myrtle, February 26; Rosebank, February 27; Somerset, February 28; Elgin, March 2; Minto, March 3; Dunrae, March 4; Belmont, March 5; Baldur, March 6; Scarth, March 9; Cromer, March 10; Woodnorth, March 11; Ladysmith, March 12; Rosendale, March 13.

ANOTHER WAY

He—Would you take it to heart if I were to break off our engagement?
She—No, to court!

Breeders' Notes

THE ABERGELDIE STOCK FARM

One has to travel a long way, even in these days of good farms and farmers, to find a place where everything is kept in such good order, and where so much of good ordinary common sense plays the principal part in the farming operations, as on the Abergeldie Stock Farm, owned by John R. Hume, of Souris, Man.

Driving in from the roadway to the farm-yard one is struck with the tidiness of the place. There are no machinery or wagon boxes lying around, you have to look for them in the implement shed; no old posts or untidy wood-pile, these are where they should be, piled up at the back of the buildings. What you do notice, however, is a well set off compact group of buildings, splendidly fitted up, in good repair and lately painted, surrounded by a high and dense windbreak, beyond which the farm is divided off into forty or fifty acre fields, fenced with Page wire, and here are found the stock.

A herd of over fifty head of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle, raised from the good foundation stock supplied by the Glencarnock herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, is kept and from this herd there is a good surplus of young bulls and heifers to sell every year.

In the adjoining field is found a flock of Shropshire sheep, a number of them just arrived from one of the large Ontario breeders, and here also the surplus stock add considerably every year to the revenue of the farm. Going back to the buildings and looking through the hog houses, a fine lot of Berkshires, headed by a good boar, got from A. J. McKay, MacDonald, take up one's attention, and these are also money makers.

The hogs have the run of a rape field, sown about the last of June and on which they are put about the end of July or beginning of August, and here they hold sway till freeze-up, although in addition to rape the young stuff are also fed chops.

Twenty acres of corn of the Nor-west Dent variety was standing in stooks; this is brought in as required and fed to the cattle.

The land carries a wheat crop for four seasons, and is then put into corn, which is sown with an ordinary seeder in rows three feet apart and harvested with a corn binder.

The manure from the stock is put back on the land, although it is piled up and well rotted first, and a striking example of wheat on land well manured and without manure was observed.

All the grain grown is sold for seed and two striking facts about this farm, which can rarely be said of Western farms, are, first, there is a good implement shed and all the implements are put carefully away after use; secondly, and this fact is even of more importance than the other, there is not a wild oat on the place.

J. H. LAYCOCK'S HOLSTEINS

Jos. H. Laycock, of Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta., although he is just starting up a herd of good Holsteins on his own account, is by no means unknown to the lovers of this great dairy breed. As a partner with his father, Thos. Laycock, of Braeside Stock Farm, Calgary, who sold his well known herd for splendid prices at public auction at Calgary, a couple of years ago, Mr. Laycock, Jr., made good his reputation as a breeder of the well-known black and white breed. After taking a course at Guelph last year Mr. Laycock purchased Bonnie Brae Farm, at Okotoks, on which he erected a fine dairy barn, 72 ft. x 48 ft., fitted with the latest fixtures, and set out on his own account to perpetuate the work of breeding and raising good Holsteins, which his father had begun. Bringing up a car lot of specially selected pure-breds from Eastern Canada, and picking up here and there a few choice cows and heifers, Mr. Laycock has now a herd of some sixty head, headed by "Korndyke de Kol Palastine," a bull imported from the States. With these animals he secured 37 prizes at the Calgary and Edmonton Summer fairs last year. At the Calgary Fat Stock Show last month he won 1st and 2nd prizes in the milk tests for heifers under 36 months, with a couple of heifers which have each given over 1,200 lbs. of milk during the month of November.

He is now offering for sale a fine 3-year-old bull, "Rideau Bell's Calamity

Son," out of a cow which gave 19½ lbs. of butter in 7 days as a two-year-old, and also the second prize bull calf at Calgary last year, now ready for service, as well as a number of breeding cows up to six years old, and a few heifers. Write Mr. Laycock and get his prices and terms, and kindly mention The Guide.

HUNTER'S HORSES

W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta., one of the largest importers of Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires and Belgians in Western Canada, has again this year in his barns at Olds a goodly collection of young stallions and mares of the above named breeds.

Among his Percherons, which range in age from weanlings to seven year olds, are horses, big and alert, standing on deep wide round feet, elastic pasterns and wide flat cordy legs, the younger stuff showing every sign of growth and development.

The Belgians and Shires run from three years up, the former of the popular deep chested, strong-backed type, while the latter show lots of substance bone and clean cut joints.

The Clydesdales are a nice lot, from two years up, upstanding, well turned animals, with a wealth of good flat bone and fine silky feather.

Many of the animals from this stable were prize-winners at both Calgary and Edmonton last year, and, together with a fine bunch of females, Mr. Hunter has a nice aggregation to choose a good horse from.

If any of The Guide readers want a good horse they might get in touch with Mr. Hunter and get his terms and prices.

STOUT'S PERCHERONS

John H. Stout, of Westbourne, Man., one of the most popular horsemen who ever handled Percherons in Manitoba, has at present some sixteen head from two years up to four in his barns, and a right good lot they are. Some of them will be seen at the winter fairs this spring, and they will not be far out of the money either. They have all got frame and under-pinning, muscle and balance of build and handle their feet well.

Among the older horses is "Acris," a three year old, sire "Ottawa," a sensational mover; "Crown," four years old, by the same sire and half brother to "Marmont," who was champion Percheron at Brandon Winter Fair last year; and another specially good four year old, "Jupiter," sire "Sonak II."

Mr. Stout has also some good Percheron mares and several Shire horses which he is offering for sale.

R. P. STANLEY IMPORTING PERCHERONS

R. P. Stanley, of Moosomin, Sask., one of the largest importers of Percherons in Saskatchewan, is at present over on the other side of the line getting together a new importation ready for the spring trade.

Mr. Stanley's reputation for good big Percheron stallions is well known; he has one or two at his farm at Moosomin just now as well as a couple of Belgians and a Hackney, while there is a string of over twenty-five choice breeding Percheron mares.

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL

Johnston Bros., of Huntingdon, Que., report that at their recent sale of pure bred and grade Holsteins, some remarkable prices were realized for grades. Every grade cow in the herd brought over \$100, and one reached the record price of \$275. The latter was pronounced a "peach." She had eight straight crosses of pure bred blood in her veins, and was of fine dairy type.

She would average 60 lbs. a day for 300 day allowing a 65 day rest for the benefit of herself and offspring.

The pure bred cows were of good dairy type, with promise of being deep milkers, but they were young, three being two-year olds and one a four-year old. The following are the averages made at this sale—Pure bred cows averaged \$340; pure bred yearlings averaged \$220; pure bred calves averaged \$130; grade cows averaged \$160; grade yearlings averaged \$56; grade calves averaged \$35.



Oak Bluff Stock Farm

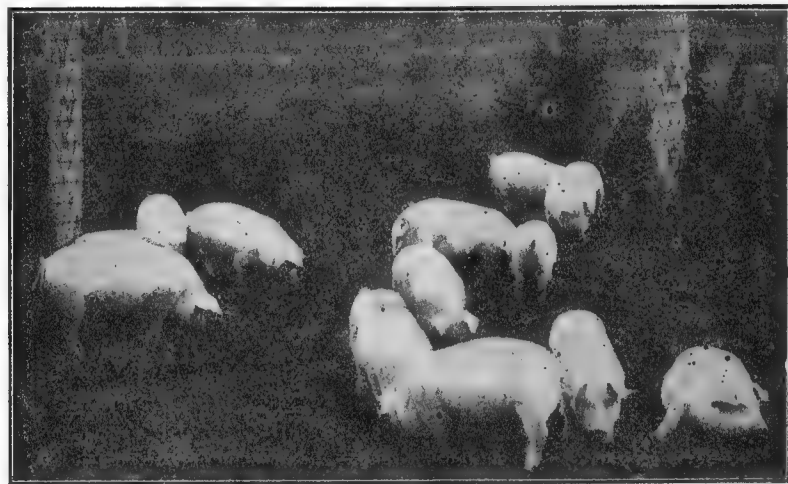
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Call at the Farm and make your Selection

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STALLIONS from 2 years old up. Also a bunch of yearlings from such well-known stock-getters as "BARON'S PRIDE," "HIAWATHA," "UP-TO-TIME," and other famous Scottish sires. 45 MALES from weanlings up, all imported or from imported stock. All thoroughly acclimated. Size, quality, action and soundness. Terms to suit buyers. Farm 10 miles west of Calgary. Parties wishing to see the stock will be taken out in car. Write for particulars.

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Bull Calves ready for Spring service, sired by our champion bull Sir Pletertje de Riverside, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice females, due to freshen shortly, as well as stock of all ages.

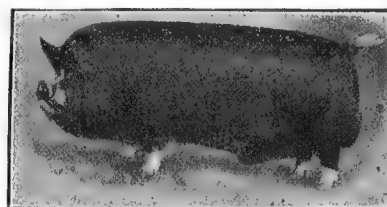
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BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.



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A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year. GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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We are offering yearling boars, yearling sows; just bred to imported boar. A number of mature sows due to farrow in November.

MCGREGOR & BOWMAN :: FORREST, MAN.

Dalosa Bonbright's Christmas Gift

Continued from Page 7

the package. Dally's fingers trifled with the string. Bonbright glanced at her father to see if she would be allowed to open it before them all.

"Christmas gif's is fer Christmas Day," suggested Rench, with a meaning look.

Dally lifted the bundle in fingers that shook—it had lain up to this time in her lap, where her father tossed it—and suddenly dropped it again. She got to her feet and went uncertainly toward the ladder-like stair which led to the loft where she slept.

"I'll put hit away," she quavered.

There was a swift flicker in the eyes of the intruder; and the Bonbrights knew as though he had told them so that Rench misdoubted there were reserves in the attic, or elsewhere out of sight, and that he now looked to what action his daughter might take to resolve that uncertainty. The back of Homer Bonbright's head felt chilly as Dally passed behind him, that bundle in her hand. In spite of his iron nerves, he stirred, turned, and half rose.

"I thort I heard o' Bell give tongue," he said apologetically.

As if in answer to his words, the hound raised that long, clear note which had named him. "Hello!" cried a voice from the front.

Bonbright sprang to open, never doubting that it was to his own kin and helpers. The wide-flung door showed, in the square of darkness, two dripping Rences, with their first cousin, Sardis Culp, standing behind their shoulders.

"We's comin' over from Sard's house, an' the rain ketched us," began Pink Rench, who seemed to be spokesman.

"Come in. Come in, gentlemen. Yo' air sho'ly welcome," said the master of the house evenly, backing from the door. "Dally, kin ye find a cheer fer yer folks when they come a-visitin' ye?"

"This hyer'll do me," said Pink Rench, shoving the wool into a heap and casting himself down upon it. "Hope I don't interfere with yo' work none," as the old woman rose and struck her cards together, preparatory to hanging them up.

"We-all don't act the hog about water every time," suggested one of the Rench boys who had not yet spoken, as he stood upon the hearthstone and shook his wet garments. "Good fire ye got hyer—must 'a' been lookin' fer us."

With the advent of the younger men even Floyd Bonbright—trustful, slow to anger, careless, over-secure in his perfect courage—began to look about him for possible defense. This contingent, while seemingly unarmed, like old man Rench, had evidently been drinking, and they did not keep to the proprieties of the feud, as he had done. His behavior, while curious, had not been markedly offensive; but plainly their idea was a swift quarrel and a short reckoning.

Father and son observed regretfully and almost at the same instant, that old man Rench was between them and the squirrel guns on the rack over the door. The ears of both were strained for sound of the expected reinforcements. Could they keep a bold front and hold out, even if help were on the way?

"I reckon hit's 'bout done rainin'," drawled Gaffin finally. "An' I p'intedly believe Brother Bonbright'll be glad to git shet of us. Did you-all boys come afoot? Reckon I better call my nag," and he moved toward the door.

Through all this Dalosa had hung at the ladder's foot, clutching her Christmas gift, staring with strange eyes at her invading kin. Now Bonbright, glancing swiftly about to seek the genesis of Gaffin's singular retreat, saw the girl's skirts vanishing into the attic. He took it that this announced to the enemy their defenselessness; but the odds were still only two to one, and the Bonbrights would be fighting on their own ground.

Above-stairs, Dally struck a match. The trivial sound roared along Homer Bonbright's nerves like a cannon.

III

Old Rench opened the front door, stepped outside, and whistled three times. As though in answer to his signal, several men rode up to the fence, long rifle-barrels over their shoulders gleaming wet in the light from the cabin.

"That you, Pap Rench?" called a reckless young voice. "We's out after—after coon—say, was it coon we's after, Buck?"

"Uh-huh; coon," from another mounted figure.

"An' the weather got too much for us," concluded the facetious one.

Disguise was all but dropped now, for the intermittent illumination from the open door showed that each newcomer carried two rifles. Suddenly Floyd Bonbright's tall form shouldered through the press of Rences in the doorway. He strode out among the armed and mounted men, his yellow head marking him to the terrified eyes of father and mother.

"Light an' come in, boys!" he cried, slapping a familiar hand upon the leader's horse.

Fearn Rench jerked the bridle-rein, as though he dreaded treachery. Floyd laughed out debonairly, with a sudden flashing of white teeth. "My nag shies ef you put your hand 'bout his head like that," growled the rider half sheepishly. "Whar's Dally?"

Perhaps this inquiry may have conveyed to old Gaffin Rench that his part in the raid had been to drive the Bonbrights forth to the guns of their enemies. If this were so, he had been out-faced and unable to accomplish it.

"Ye better 'light an' come in, like Floyd says," he advised. "Ain't no use playin' you're Ham, Sham, an' Japhet in the Deluge."

They trooped across the threshold, grinning, bantering, and scuffling. The last man in shut the door and dropped the great bar across it—"to keep out the rain," he explained, with a guffaw.

Floyd Bonbright walked among them without turning his head or flinching from the close contact which their numbers now made necessary. He tossed a great armful of lightwood knots upon the fire, and the roaring flame showed the dim interior full of armed Rences, with Mother Bonbright, her husband, and Floyd crowded well to the corner farthest from the door, hemmed in by the hearth, and flanked by the ladder. Dally was nowhere to be seen.

"Find seats, gentlemen," urged Homer Bonbright's suave tones. His keen glance probed the square of darkness into which the ladder vanished. If Dally was up there opening her Christmas gift she might widow herself without waiting for her father and brothers to begin the errand upon which they had evidently come; for he indulged no doubts as to what had formed the core of that roll of calico.

Meantime, the Rences were discovering that it was not easy to murder an old man and his wife and their one unarmed defender, who looked at them point-blank with level, smiling eyes. Without first finding something to rouse the blood-thirst, it seemed impossible to begin.

In the pause, while life and death gamed silently, the rain cried down the gulch like the weeping of women and children; the wind rose and yelled above the chimney as though the spirits of air had their blood-feud, also, which must this night be settled; the cabin rocked to its rage, but the inmates noted not at all.

Gaffin turned with a muttered demand to those behind him; each man who bore two guns passed his extra weapon to his neighbor. Homer Bonbright selected the long iron poker with his eye and once more glanced backward toward the ladder.

Dally was descending. She had opened her Christmas gift. The blood-red folds were swathed about head and shoulder; they covered her right arm and hand.

"Pappy!" she cried in a shaking voice, which vainly strove to sound natural and unafraid—"pappy, I thort you'd like to see how yo' Christmas gif sets me off!"

Old Bonbright could have throttled her. It was not for himself alone that he trembled with contained fury; here were the two beings he loved best on earth—his old, faithful wife and the lusty son of his age. Death confronted them, and this Jezebel, close on the flank, cut off the last hope. Under the folds of gay calico he divined the weapon.

Perhaps her coming had been the one thing waited for. "Th'ow up yo' hands!" shouted old Rench, dropping the rifle his son had given him till its barrel pointed at Homer Bonbright's breast.

There was no instant left for Bonbright to debate between dying then and there and letting his enemies torture him

out of existence. But Dally's arm shot suddenly forward, levelling the pistol which she had found rolled in her Christmas gift.

"Don't you shoot, Pap Rench!" she said. Steadied by the stress of action, her voice, which had trembled, rang out sharp and peremptory. "Ef you do I'll shoot you. Jeff and the others can kill me afterward—but that don't make no differ—I'll git you fust!"

A wave of relief went over Homer Bonbright's soul. They were to die—here and now—he doubted that not at all; but they were to be spared the treachery of this woman whom his son had brought home a wife.

IV

As they stood thus, the aggressors with the barred door at their back, the victims pressed to the wall on the farther side of the cabin, there burst upon the ears of all a clamor which would not be denied—a grinding, tearing, bellowing sound which seemed to be of the storm, and yet greater than the storm.

The Bonbright cabin hung against the steep side of the mountain like a swallow's nest. Between it and Bonbright's mill lay what had been the bed of Lost Creek. You could reach from the one back window, near the chimney, and touch the earth of the steep mountain-wall not more than three feet from the sill. This opening, like those in most such cabins, had been closed with a wooden shutter; but when Floyd was making things bonny for his bride he had carried up from Hepzibah and set in place a tiny four-paned sash of glass.

Dally, on the ladder, her weapon leveled unflinchingly at her father, let her glance rove an instant to this window.

"Mother!" she cried. "Come up hyer—quick!"

While the words sounded, the panes were driven in as if by bullets and pikes. A jet of roaring water leaped after the splintering glass. Lost Creek was coming down the mountain-side to find its true owners.

"The dam! The dam! Hit's busted!" yelled old Rench, letting fall his gun and whirling toward the door.

The trigger caught upon his clothing, the weapon was discharged, and a shriek of agony over by the door told that its bullet had found a mark among his own following. The water reached midleg as the old man spoke, hammering his knees with the boulders that its scour brought down.

The three Bonbrights had been hemmed into the small corner beyond the hearth, the ladder close at hand. The first inrush of water hurled past them, leaving them almost dry-shod. It was not until the tide struck against the further wall, combed up, seethed back, and rushed into the fireplace, rising as though pent in a cistern, that they were in danger.

"Come up, mammy—come up hyer!" Dally continued to cry.

Homer Bonbright seized his wife in his long arms and thrust her toward the ladder. If the door held, the house itself must go; yet such safety as there was lay in the loft.

On the hearth the fire and the intruding water had set up their primordial warfare, throwing forth an instant cloud of steam and ashes. The room was in pitchy darkness, except as some rifle was discharged when its owner stumbled or fought for footing. These flashes showed the Rences struggling in the water, while one and another of them cried out with sobs or with oaths, according to his nature.

As Homer with his wife reached the ladder he felt himself lifted by that young giant, his son, and tossed with groping hands against the rungs. Below them the fight raged; the water beat upon wall and door; the sound was of a cataract leaping through the small window, hurtling across the room, and battling for an outlet. This tide carried stones and debris; and while it was not, at the worst, over a man's head, none could keep his feet in it, nor when it had knocked him down long survive the terrible mauling which it administered. Floyd came up the ladder last, wet to the waist and fresh from a struggle in the black dark with some unidentified Rench who would not believe that safety lay in the direction of the Bonbrights, even if it was the direction which took him out of the water.

Dalosa brought a candle and matches from the bureau at her bed-head. The little wavering flame, continually blown out by the wind which this tide of death brought with it, showed them, as the

four crouched together at the ladder-way and gazed down into the raging caldron of the lower room, that the water was not above four feet on the lintel when it burst the barred door open and sprang roaring forth.

When this occurred there were four Rences able to walk, and they fled after the retreating water, leaving a brisk stream flowing from window to door, and the cabin cumbered with silent or groaning men.

These were young, unseasoned fighters; they had come out this Christmas Eve on the chance that the Bonbrights would be alone, at their mercy, and that they might feed full their spite upon the terror they could inspire. If the wild strain which slept in their blood roused and called for murder, murder it should have—but good, safe killing of those who could make no reprisals. The soaking and pounding they got, pent in a trap of their own closing, soon quenched such arder as this. Perhaps, too, the facing of nature's elemental rage made their own puny malice seem contemptible even to themselves.

"Come back hyer, Jeff! You brother Pink—you Sardis Culp! Walk yo'selfs back into this hyer cabin and tote out them that's hurtled!" called Dally.

Mother Bonbright started down the ladder, declaring, "I'm gwine to look after them there men myse'f. The beds is all drowned, 'cep'pin' up here; but we're bound to do what we kin."

"No, we hain't," growled old Bonbright. "Nary step do ye go down there, S'lome;" and he drew her sharply back. "Most on 'em is gittin' up an'll be able to walk out on their two feet. Let 'em tote their own what cain't go."

"We don't want yo' he'p," snarled Jeff, who was tearing a shirt-sleeve in strips to bind up his father's bleeding head. "Ef this durned water"—he seemed to hold the Bonbrights responsible for the conduct of the creek—"will jest let us have enough of the road we'll go home an' stay thar'."

These men would have dragged Nature herself into their unclean quarrel, using her hand for their theft. And so they had crept up into her remote stronghold, far in the lap of the ancient mountains, where she lives alone, wrapped in solitude and cold and mist, hatching her plans, brooding upon the things that are to be.

They had sought and digged in the earth about the great rocks that buttress the way in which Lost Creek's silver feet must run. Nature set those rocks there when time was young; yet, as is her custom, absorbed in her august affairs, she took no note of their meddling; she let them filch the stream, sent the waters down, according to her law, to turn a Rench mill, even as she had so long turned a Bonbright mill—what was it to her?

But, so it chanced, when they would have added murder to their theft, when they stood confronting their intended victims, came the hour for her reckoning, when she would wipe out the insults which had been offered her. In the night and the storm she came down the mountain-side, on viewless feet, lightnings playing about her hair, the winds flying before her, Lost Creek in her hand; and, again by her law, she rolled it and hurled it through the window upon them, with most of the rocks which had made its bed.

The wrecks of her vengeance, a groaning cavalcade, had already started down the mountain beside a stream, which flowed in the centre of the trail. Tomorrow the Bonbrights might sue for her favor by restoring her boundaries and once more filling pond and race. But now Lost Creek held the road, and whoso would descend Little Turkey Track that Christmas Eve must be willing to walk beside the mad water.

Old Rench was the last one out. As they helped their leader forth, having bandaged his broken head, he turned to glance once more at his daughter, where she leaned down from the ladder, weapon in hand, to see that the vanquished behaved themselves.

"Look at 'er," he mourned; "she's got that caliker coat I had to buy her wropped 'round her yit. Ever' one o' our guns 's been under water, an' she's a-threatenin' us with the pistol thot rally wasn't no part o' her Christmas gif!"

WHY HE REFUSED

A young theologian named Fiddle

Refused to accept his degree,

"For," said he, "'tis enough to be Fiddle Without being Fiddle, D. D."

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

A U.F.A. MISSIONARY

Another new union just started is at Big Prairie and is known as the Little Red Deer Union, with H. Willoughby Greenhill as secretary, who reports that the branch will not likely exceed more than twenty members or so. But they are organizing another local to the East that will be larger, it is expected, and as the members will be able to work in with the Bottrell Union, they should be able to do good work, particularly with the active assistance and experience of that union. Mr. Greenhill is an enthusiastic U. F. A. man and is only just recovering from a bad fall from a horse, yet he says "If you will let me know how the districts lie North of me and East of that, I will try and go to spread the infection."

RESURRECTION OF NOBLE

Guy M. Saunderson reports that the Noble Local, No. 366, after being dead for nearly a year has been revived to good effect, with over a dozen new members for a start. The re-organization was effected on November 28 and Wm. Isaac was elected President. A discussion took place on the subject of proportional representation and the secretary was instructed to write for additional information on the matter. Then secretary says: "We are strongly in favor of having a Co-operative Elevator at this point. The main thing is to get the required number of shares sold. We are doing nicely and I trust that we shall be successful in our canvass, but the country around us has not been parcelled out enough; that is to say, too much land is held by a few men, who have their own elevators."

Altorado Union, No. 268, sends in the following report:—We held our annual meeting on the evening of December 5. W. R. McFall acted as chairman in the absence of President J. C. Aldous. A report of the year's work was read by the secretary. As our members cover a territory some twenty miles wide, it was moved by Jas. Sergeant that we form into two unions, but after some discussion it was decided to remain in one union for at least another year, holding meetings alternately at Altorado and Doondale. The elevator question was discussed and a resolution passed to try and secure an elevator at the new town of Etzitkom on the Lethbridge-Weyburn line, to be ready for business in the fall of 1914. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. E. Baker; vice-president, W. R. McFall; secretary-treasurer, H. McKenzie; directors, H. T. Ahern, J. H. Duncan, G. W. Green, Roy Hearn and M. W. Wink. It was also decided to send four delegates to the annual convention.

Stretton Union, No. 17, particularly request that attention be drawn once more to their notice of motion coming before this next convention, which was held over from the last convention. It reads as follows: "That sub-section 3 of section 5 of the constitution be amended to read as follows:—

"To elect by ballot from duly accredited delegates present at the convention, and who must be bona fide working farmers, the board of directors, etc., etc."

They particularly request that the following resolution be also printed in the Alberta section of The Guide:—

"We, the members of the above local in special meeting assembled, hereby protest against the inhuman treatment which is being meted out to the striking miners of Vancouver Island, and call upon the minister of justice to appoint an independent commission to investigate the conditions which prevail on the said island. And be it further resolved that a copy be sent to the Alberta section of The Guide, with a special request that it be printed therein."

The old Wolf Creek Union has reported under a new name and now appears as Craigmyle Union, No. 42. Enquiries are in for flour and apples by the carload. Mr. Sidney Brook reports:—"This local is getting stronger and has all promise of becoming a Co-operative Supply Associa-

tion. We have about eighty members now. Our elevator, just newly opened, is doing a rushing business—the A. P. elevator takes a rest."

At the organization meeting of the new Raven Union, No. 554, J. A. Arney took the chair, with Arthur O. Cole as secretary.

After a speech by the chairman, explaining the objects and doings of the U.F.A., extracts were read from the constitution, and a list of members was then opened with the result that twelve farmers joined.

The following business was then transacted by the subscribed members:

Moved by J. H. Miller, and seconded, that J. A. Arney be president. Carried unanimously. Geo. Troyer was elected vice-president. Arthur O. Cole was appointed secretary-treasurer. It was decided to call the union Raven. The date of the next meeting was set for December 19 in the Raven schoolhouse, after which the meeting adjourned.

ARTHUR O. COLE,

Sec.-Treas.

An important meeting of the Glenada Local Union, No. 518, was held on November 20. Many matters were taken up. Circular No. 12 regarding proportional representation, pork packing plant, Midget flour mills, and elevators, were highly endorsed by the members of this local. Our local and Fairacres have decided on an elevator to be erected at Oyen for next year's crop. Having consulted our organizer when at Sibbald local, where an elevator is also under consideration, we are having the necessary papers signed up. We have also ordered three carloads of coal from Drumheller, Alta., f.o.b. Oyen \$5.30 per ton. A Midget flour mill somewhere on the line of the C.N.R. is being considered by the local.

W. BYLER,

Secretary.

"As a farmer of this province you should be a member of the United Farmers of Alberta. The aim of the association is to promote and protect the interests of all farmers in every possible way.

"You as a farmer have been sharing in the benefits of the work already accomplished. Why not line up with your fellow farmers to aid in maintaining its activities and enhancing usefulness by adding to its strength and increasing its power and revenue?

"Over 14,000 farmers are members of the association, which is governed by an elective council. They watch carefully all legislation both at Ottawa and in the provincial governments. Should any bill inimical to the interests of the farmers be introduced it is opposed with all the strength our organization can give and each year legislation is initiated in the interests of the farmers and the community.

"During the last session of the provincial government several important pieces of legislation, which will prove of benefit to the farmers, were passed as a result of the work of the U.F.A. These include the 'Act to Incorporate the Farmers' Elevator Co.', 'The Act Respecting Agreements for the Sale of Farm Machinery,' 'The Act providing for a Measure of Direct Legislation,' 'The Act for the Incorporation of Co-operative Trading Companies.'

"There are many other matters in which the association is trying to prove itself a benefit to you. Some important work has been done towards a solution of the farmers' present difficulty in obtaining proper financial assistance, which is necessary if they are to employ the best method of farming. Much work still remains to be done in this matter, also in the matter of having machinery notes changed so that payments become due at a later date than at present, thus enabling the farmer to hold his grain and avoid the annual congestion resulting from the forced sale of a large portion of the crop immediately it is threshed.

"Part of the future work of the association will undoubtedly be the building up of an organization with modern methods for the collection and distribution of farm produce in general, which will enable the farmers of Alberta to compete with their organized rivals of other countries. These

and many more things which we have not space to mention here must be of benefit to the farmers. To accomplish this work we need your moral support and as much active support as your circumstances will permit you to give. Come and help us to forward this farmers' movement. You can play your part on payment of \$1 per year membership fee to the local union which it is most convenient for you to attend."

The above circular is being sent out by Carbon Union and has been sent to the Central office for suggestions. We have only one suggestion to make and that is that all our unions take it up and send the letter to all non-members of the union in their district. Would it not be a good idea if a systematic campaign were inaugurated in the New Year throughout the province, making use of this letter and sending it to each farmer who is not already a member of your union? We are having a large number of these letters typewritten on our multi-graph and if any of our secretaries would like a supply we shall be glad to send as many as are required free of charge.

P. P. W.

The following report has been received from Saddle Hill Union, No. 420:—

We were organized in a very small way at Saddle Hill schoolhouse on November 25, 1912, by P. S. Austin, seven members joining at that time. Our membership now is forty-two and is steadily increasing. The attendance at meetings has generally been good excepting during the busy season of the late summer. It would be advisable for us to deal with all important business possible during the winter months.

Circular letters have been received regularly from headquarters on all matters of importance to farmers. These can always be seen in The Grain Growers' Guide by members who do not hear them read. During the year our members have endorsed some of the resolutions of other unions. A protest was entered against the Wainwright mill for extortionate gristing charges, and the cost was reduced to 20 cents per bushel. The gopher question was taken up and a resolution sent to our provincial member. We were referred to the municipal council for assistance, but this matter must not be allowed to rest there. The pork packing question is to be taken up in the coming convention, I am informed from the Central. Our local proposed to unite with others in buying a car of twine. The deal fell through, but by union agitation the price was reduced at Edgerton 1 cent per lb., which made a saving of some hundreds of dollars to the farmers in the district. A petition was forwarded to the live stock commissioner, desiring bulls to be kept up in the neighboring townships, but no advice received as yet. A meeting has been arranged with the neighboring locals to discuss the question of forming a district association. Some interesting debates have been held, also a very successful picnic and a box social. We may fairly claim that the neighborhood is benefitting socially by our organization.

In the future before us, let us hold closely together and seek to secure for the farmer a just recompense for the work and life that he is expending.

J. H. CROMPTON,

Secretary.

Treasurer's Report, Saddle Hill Local Union, No. 420

RECEIPTS

Membership fees for past year	\$ 37.50
Membership fees for 1914	1.00
Balance from picnic committee	26.35
Box social committee o-a stable	101.25
Donation	2.00
Membership buttons sold	1.50

Total.....\$169.60

EXPENDITURE

Half fees sent Central	\$ 18.75
A-c for minute book, receipt book and letter pad	1.95
Coal oil (S. Redmond's a-c)	.40
Two lamps (A. Wilson)	1.00
Hope Valley, share in picnic	8.00
Sligo school, half share cleaning	2.50
Four dozen buttons	7.20
Four lamps and freight	3.35
Secretary's a-c postage and coal oil	1.10

Balance on hand\$ 44.25
\$169.60

Certified correct

A. M. POSTANS, Auditor.

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for
MCKENZIE'S
1914
SEED CATALOG
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BRANDON, MAN.
CALGARY, ALTA.
WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED-HOUSE.

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ALL SIZES FOR MEN WOMEN YOUTHS GIRLS

ALL ONE PRICE



\$2.00 Delivered Free

Lined throughout with thick felt. Ask for them at your store. If you can't get them write us.

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
263 TALBOT AVE., WINNIPEG
Or from our retail store, 306 Notre Dame Ave (2 minutes from Eatons').

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

OLD HENS (Big and Fat)	per lb.	14c
OLD HENS (Middle Sized)	"	12½c
DUCKS	"	15c
GEES	"	14c
TURKEYS	"	15c-17c
ROOSTERS	"	10c
SPRING CHICKENS	"	13c

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cash sent back same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request.

Bere Levitsky & Co., 39 Schultz St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST

CITY FISH MARKET
DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MEN WANTED

To learn to operate and repair Gas Tractors and Automobiles. Our graduates are receiving from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per day. Our employment plan enables us to place our students in good positions after graduation. We also teach Plumbing, Bricklaying, etc. We teach by actual practice on the machines or by correspondence. Write for Free Illustrated Catalog. **OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS, 483 Main St. Winnipeg.**

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Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE INEXPENSIVENESS OF BEAUTY

A long time since in the conceit of my own taking enlarged. About a week ago I came across them again, mounted on very pretty brown cards, but not a whit better than they were when taken and I determined to cover up their frailties with something that would gladden the eyes. So I hid me forth to a picture store to see what might be had companionable to the size of my purse at the Christmas season.

At five cents each I found first of all a post card picture of the famous old White Horse Inn and another of Whitby Harbor, the brown tones of which blended in perfectly with my cards.

For the second two I bought copies of famous pictures in sepia at twenty-five cents each, "Lost in the Storm" and "Lake Albano." I wondered and wondered as I turned over the albums of these beautiful works of art why we clutter up our homes with so much ugliness when beauty costs so little.

I often think of these fine prints of famous pictures as being something like the humble homes of such of us as have not the money to buy originals, or to visit them in the great art galleries of the world, the works of the master painters.

Just in this twenty-five cent collection alone there were perfectly exquisite copies of "The Angelus," "The Gleaners," "Ruth," "Leaving the Hills," "Can't You Talk," and a score or two more equally famous pictures.

There is that about a great picture which educates and uplifts those who live with it and when this uplifting and refining influence costs us only a few cents what a pity to deprive ourselves of it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOW DO YOU TAKE FLAX SEED?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I noticed in The Grain Growers' Guide of November 26, in Sunshine, an item on how to make childbirth easy, but the paper did not state whether it was the water of the flax seed or the flax seed and water together. Would you be kind enough to tell me in next paper as I am a young married woman and would be very thankful for the information, and oblige.

Yours truly,

DANDELION.

We already have a Dorothy in our club, so I had to choose another name for you. I will have to ask Wolf Willow, who sent in the recipe, to answer this query.

F. M. B.

YOUNG GIRL WANTS ADOPTED HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I used to be an old reader of your dear page, I wish you would be so kind as to print a few words for me. I am a young girl of seventeen out in the world alone and I wish to meet with a kind family or couple where I could make my home when I am not in a position and wish a change, either on farm or in town, with some well-off English speaking people. If possible where there are no other children, and would like some kind woman whom I could call mother and make my home. Any place in Saskatchewan will do.

I am sure wherever I go they would not be disappointed with me. Of course I wish to do my share in work too, but in return no wages, but a good home. I am not a bad girl for one thing, but as people say I am rather young to be out in the world alone. I am Canadian-Irish, go to Presbyterian church. Wherever I go I will take or give a few weeks' trial, so if the people do not exactly like me or I them we can always change again. Now I think I have said plenty, only this, my own parents do not live in Canada. Hoping I am not taking too much valuable space I will close, thanking you, Miss Beynon, in advance.

HOMELOVING.

CLOTHING FOR MAN AND WIFE NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for over a year and I always enjoy reading the interesting letters on the Sunshine page and have tried several recipes, which have proved very satisfactory. I thought I would write

and ask if any of the readers have any left-off clothing to spare, as we are on a homestead and trying hard to make a living, but what little we are able to make at present has to go towards buying machinery, etc., to make more. It is very uphill work until we can get enough land broken to get a large crop and bring in returns. I would be most thankful for any kind of clothing, either for winter or summer wear, for my husband and myself, as we are very short of both and would be willing to alter or mend and also pay express charges.

My husband is about 6 feet in height and slender. My bust measure is about 42 inches and waist 30 inches. We have just had our taxes to take a little more off us. I will now close, wishing you and all your readers every success and a very happy Xmas.

HOME-BIRD.

I have one or two offers of clothing on hand, but either the things they have to offer are not what this family needs or they are too far away to make it pay to ship the things. If Miss Marples, of Hartney, sees this she might send one of the coats if she will.—F. M. B.

NOT FOND OF HOUSEWORK

Dear Miss Beynon:—We take The Guide and like it very much. I am writing this for mamma and myself. I like the recipes, but I don't know what mamma likes in it. I saw a recipe for stiffness or rheumatism from the person who signed her name Eva.

I do not care much for housework, but I like hunting eggs, laughing at the pigs, and coaxing the colts into letting me pet them.

Well, I guess I had better close, as it is near suppertime, asking you to send me the books "Maternity," "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," for which I enclose twenty cents.

LADY BETTY.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

8029—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Peplum and Chemisette.

8037—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Kimono Sleeves Perforated for Three-Quarter Length.

8050—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Piece Skirt, Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves.

8058—Two-Piece Skirt with Drapery, 22 to 32 waist.

7833—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, Draped or Plain Front, Round or Straight Corners.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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Trappers! If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs ship them to

FRANK MASSIN BRANDON, MAN.

I pay all express charges. If sent by mail I refund postage. When requested will hold shipment separate subject to your approval. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

Manitoba Agricultural College

HOME NURSING

A SHORT COURSE for women who desire to learn more about caring for the sick. Lectures and demonstrations by skilled physicians and Professors of College Staff. TWO WEEKS, commencing February 3rd, 1914.

Write for descriptive circular.

W. J. BLACK, President.

SEEDS

SURE GROWERS GOVERNMENT TESTED

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited
394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 32,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

One Man can run it.

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine.

Bores a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; it operates and easily moves slower any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking, rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 666, Clarinda, Iowa.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

Roblin is "getting it" from Jew and Gentile over Manitoba not having an act of the kind. Well, the men of Alberta have attained it too, but in this section of the province it is like the Barmecide's Imaginary Banquet, where you are urged to eat, but there is nothing to partake of. My husband is trustee of a school that does not exist, although there are twelve children of school age in the district, and the people anxious for it. After all kinds of formalities had been gone through, the clerk of the municipality advised the trustees to not build, as other schools around were closed, unable to keep up, and this one would likely be the same. The roads are almost inaccessible here, not sufficient bridges, and no move toward a betterment. We have two children, compulsory education, and no school. "Now what do you know about that?" When I think of Manitoba with a school and a big bright flag on nearly every cross-roads, and a \$2,500,000 appropriation for better roads, where there are already good ones, I feel, if I were that "rusty bachelor," like taking off my hat to Roblin. "Good wine needs no bush," and a well spread table no compulsion. Give me a school without compulsory education in preference to compulsory education and no school. It would be a relief, for a change, to see Sifton assailed with a country that he has bankrupted, or Walter Scott, who believes in and promised the suffrage, but is too wobbly to grant it.

I hope that Mr. Hannah will kindly call his wife's attention to this letter. It would oblige me.

I could go on, like the book, forever, but as I have not a newspaper at my disposal I must say adieu, with good luck to you, dear Miss Beynon, and to all.

Yours truly,

ANNIE SHEPPARD-ARMSTRONG.
(Wolf Willow)

P.S.—I would like to hear privately from my kind lady champions, Badger Willow and A Lover of Womanly Women and Manly Men.—A. A.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

An entirely new feature in extension work in Manitoba, possibly on the American continent, will be the short course in Home Nursing which is to be given this winter at Manitoba Agricultural College. It will continue through two weeks beginning on February 3 and is open to all women of the province. The program promises to be of special interest and of the greatest importance to women living in rural districts.

Among the subjects given particular attention will be a course of six lectures on maternity nursing. The first three will be given by Dr. Mary E. Crawford, and the second three by Dr. M. Ellen Douglass, both of Winnipeg. Dr. A. W. Moody will give several lectures on "First Aid." Other subjects to be presented in lectures and demonstrations will be personal hygiene, foods and food values, care of little children, and cooking for the sick.

Women attending this course will have also an opportunity to work in the splendidly equipped laboratories of the new college, as a series of four or five lessons in invalid cooking will be included in the course. The tuition will be free.

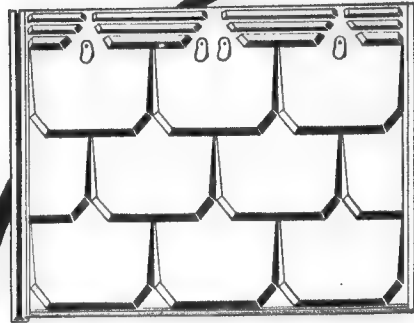
For further information write the president of the college, to whom also applications for the course should be addressed as early as possible.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES

To two cupsful of steamed sweet potatoes, add the beaten yolk of three eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, little pepper and salt. Stir over the fire until the mass leaves the sides of the pan, take off and cool; then make it the proper consistency with rich cream, form into balls, dip in egg, roll into fine bread crumbs and fry brown in smoking fat.

BACON TOAST

Cut some bacon into rather thin slices; place them in a frying pan with just enough water to cover, and boil for a few seconds. Then drain the slices and fry quickly over a hot fire until the bacon is a delicate brown. Have ready some slices of well-buttered, toasted brown bread, trimmed to the size of the bacon; put the hot bacon on the toast. Place a small slice of fried sweet potato (this can be fried in the bacon fat) on the top of each slice of bacon and send to the table very hot.



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Send For This Free Book

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HOW MUCH DO YOU SEE?

What are the colors of winter? By that I mean what colors are the tree trunks and branches, the grass, the ice, the animals? You know that they make a very beautiful picture together. Try to think of them apart. How would the vivid green color of the grass in May fit into this picture?

What colors do go with this bright green grass? Try to remember what flowers bloom when the grass is greenest, how the sky looks and the kind of clouds that float in it. The colors that the animals and birds wear make a part of the picture, and when you are thinking of the colors of winter or summer don't forget the colors of the living things.

Often in summer or autumn one bush wears half a dozen different shades. I found a wild rose bush last autumn with leaves ranging from a rich yellow to copper and on down to a deep reddish purple; the stems were a brighter red and the under sides of the leaves were all alike, a dead cream. It is a curious fact, but as often as I have tried it I find that the under side of the leaf of a plant always harmonizes with the flower.

Take the yellow buttercup that blooms all summer long in damp spots. The flower is a bright, bright yellow, the top of the leaf a deep, deep green and the under side of the leaf silver, and silver and yellow are very beautiful together.

When you go out tomorrow take a look around and see how many winter colors there are, and when spring comes watch to see the difference in the colors and the greater number of them. In other words, open your eyes wide open when you go out of doors and see how nearly blind you have been in the past.

DIXIE PATTON.

AN ADVENTURE

One day in the fall my sister and I decided to go and look for nuts and perhaps get some colored leaves to press.

We got ready and started out about ten o'clock in the morning and were going to return about four o'clock in the afternoon.

We reached the woods about twelve o'clock and ate our lunch. After that we started on a path through the woods to find the nuts.

When we got into the woods pretty far we thought we would turn back. We were coming back when we noticed some nuts in through the bush and went to get them, as we did not want to go back without any.

We reached these nuts and filled our pails and were going back to empty them when we got lost and could not find the path. We wandered around in hope of finding a path that would take us out of the woods. My sister got tired of carrying her pail of nuts and wanted

to throw hers away, but I would not do this.

We got on a path and followed this till we got to the edge of bush and started for home. When we got home it was eight o'clock and we were very tired and hungry. We got our supper and went to bed.

The next day we decided not to go for any more nuts unless some grown up went with us.

LEILA G. DAVIDSON,
Newdale, Man. Age 13.

LOST ON THE MOUNTAINS

Violet, Eva and Lewis Grey were far away from home, out on the mountains. It was now getting dark and they could not find their way home.

"O, Eva, are we really lost?" asked six-year-old Violet, clinging to her sister.

"I—I'm afraid we are," returned Eva, growing rather red; for only the day before she had boasted that she could not get lost anywhere on the mountain-side where they lived.

"O, Eva, why did you come so far?" asked Lewis, choking back a sob, "It's so dark and cloudy and I'm sure it will rain."

"Well, it won't hurt us if it does," said Eva, trying to show no fear. When she had spoken she had not thought of poor little Violet, who took cold very easily, for she and Lewis were both very strong and healthy.

"Will we have to stay where we are all night?" asked Violet, amid her sobs.

"What else do you expect us to do? Of course we must. We will lie down and go to sleep in this little hut," said Eva.

They lay down and in a few moments Eva and Lewis were fast asleep. But poor little Violet lay cold, frightened and weak, trembling at every sound she heard, yet hoping that it might be someone who had come to search for them.

Meanwhile the anxious parents had searched for them for the last two hours, their neighbors, too, helping them.

Lewis had been right about the rain, for it fell in large heavy drops, which came through the roof and walls of the hut very easily.

The children were soaked to the skin, but still the two elder ones slept on.

It was long past midnight when suddenly a light gleamed across Violet's face. She started up, giving a terrified cry, and saying, half aloud, "Mamma, mamma, help your little Vi."

Her cry had awakened the other two and they were now sitting up, but Violet fell back almost fainting.

"My baby, my little Violet!" It was surely her mother's voice she heard so plainly. The light came nearer and nearer and the next moment the hut was lighted and Mr. and Mrs. Grey

entered. How glad they were to find their lost children.

Soon they were placed in the carriage, wrapped warmly in shawls and taken home. Eva and Lewis escaped with nothing more than bad colds, but the illness which followed Violet was a hard lesson for Eva, and since then she has never gone for such a long walk without her father's or mother's consent.

EDITH AVERILL.
Clanwilliam, Man., age 11 years.

THE STORY OF "TAG"

When I first opened my eyes I saw myself in a small barn about five or six feet high. My mother was lying beside me. My mother, my brother and myself are brown color. Mother was a small rat terrier dog. My brother and myself are larger than most rat terriers.

I belonged to a boy who was a cripple. One day a little boy came along and thought I was so cute that he wanted me. My master said he could have me for nothing. That night the little boy asked his mother if he could have me. His mother said he could, so the next day he took me to his home.

They fed me and were wondering what to name me. They had a little rat terrier besides me. I followed him so much they decided to call me "Tag." Every night when the children were coming home I would run to meet them. That winter there was a lot of snow on the ground, so I stayed in the house most of the time.

In the spring, when the snow went off, I had a hard time keeping my feet clean. They would take water and wash them. In the summer I followed them to the field and played until it was time for them to go to the house.

We lived upon a hill and opposite was a very high hill, with a brook running between them. Some neighbor's hounds would go on the hill opposite our house and bark. I would bark and bark at them until they would go away.

The people that owned me had some pigs. I would go to the pig pen and bark and nip at them.

When I was about a year and a half old the people that owned me decided to move to Canada. While they were moving I was very lonesome. When we got to Canada I would run off to town every day. I would stay till the little boy came and found me. One day when I was there a man was cruel and hurt my leg. The little boy came and found me. He took me home and doctored me. He was so good to me that I think I will be perfectly willing to stay at home.

MILDRED JACOBY.

Landis, Sask., Age 13.

THE USUAL FORM

Mrs. Whitney Avnoo (to new maid) —"By the way, Mary, I forgot to tell you we generally have breakfast at 8 o'clock."

The New Maid—"All right, mum: if I ain't down to it don't wait."

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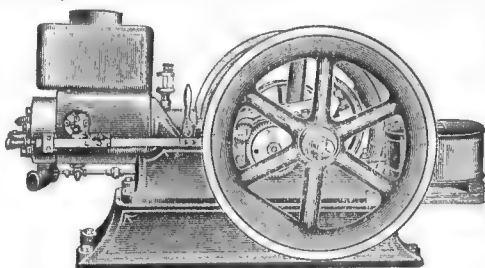
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President

CONVENTION CALL

The eleventh annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will be held in the City Hall, in Brandon, on January 7, 8 and 9, 1914.

The convention will open at 9.00 a.m. for the registration of delegates and the business will commence at 10.30.

Every branch is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members, who will be entitled to vote for the election of officers and any questions that come up before the convention. Branches are also entitled to appoint any number of associate delegates, who will have the rights and privileges of the convention, with the exception of voting and introducing motions.

Arrangements are made with railway companies for delegates and their wives to secure standard certificates on purchasing one full fare ticket to Brandon. If one hundred or more delegates are at the convention, they will receive return ticket free.

All delegates, whether regular or associate, are required to register their names; regular delegates submit their credentials and present their standard certificates for signature and endorsement of the secretary of the convention, and this standard certificate must be presented to the railway agent at least ten minutes before the train on which they travel is due to leave.

Railway fares of all regular delegates will be equalized as in former years. In order to take advantage of this equalization, delegates must all register and leave their certificates with the secretary on the first day.

It is specially urged that the delegates to the convention will, as much as possible, take advantage of the single fare rate to bring their wives to the convention. A part of the first evening will be given to a lady speaker, and if a sufficient number of ladies attend the convention, a special meeting will be arranged for the ladies the following day, for the discussion of domestic and household organization.

Although the program is not definitely completed, it is expected that Wednesday evening will be devoted to addresses dealing with co-operation, social and economic questions.

On Thursday afternoon a paper will be read by Mr. D. S. McLeod, of Goodlands, on "What can this convention do to increase the efficiency of our association?" after which the discussion will be led by Mr. Alex. Sutherland, of Cypress River. Arrangements are being made for an address by the principal of Brandon College in the evening.

On Friday morning will be a pronouncement on the findings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in its delegation to Ottawa. The editor of The Guide will report, as will also a representative of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

The part of one day will be given to the discussion of the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Bill.

Give the delegates a certificate of identification, signed by the secretary, and they will be recognized by the credential committee.

R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

M. McCuish, organizer for the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, paid a visit to the Roaring River branch on December 11 and had a very good meeting. All the members and young people and a sprinkling of the fair sex turned out to hear him. Mr. Martin, president of the branch, was in the chair. Mr. McCuish took for his subject "The marketing of grain, the benefits of organization and co-operation." He is a good speaker, and great credit is due him as a young man for the masterly way he dealt with the various questions he had in hand. In dealing with the marketing of grain he showed us the very unfair system practiced at the present time to skin the farmer of the product of his labor. There is not the least doubt that there is something wrong with the present system when such a small percentage of the wealth produced by the farmer comes to him. Rev. Mr. Little, of Minitonas, also addressed the meeting and strongly advised the organization of the working classes, and hoped the day was not far distant when the worker

would put the plutocrat aside and have a square deal for the masses of this fair country of ours.

DAVID REID,
Secretary.

The Moore Park Grain Growers held their annual meeting on Saturday, December 13. A large number were out and great interest was taken in all the matters brought up for discussion. The following gentlemen were elected to further the work for another year: President, S. H. Beattie; vice-president, H. Cox; secretary, H. F. Meadows; directors, J. McLean, R. Sherris, W. Haggarty, F. Sherris, R. Meadows, O. Bailey.

It was decided to send three delegates to the Brandon convention and H. Cox, L. Robinson, R. Meadows were appointed. Owing to a lot of lengthy discussions taking place it was decided to leave over all general business till the next meeting, which will be held in the school on January the third at 3 p.m.

M. McCuish, provincial organizer of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, held a meeting at Ethelbert on the 8th. There were about thirty-five farmers present. After Mr. McCuish had put forward the aims and objects they decided to form a branch of the association, with the result thirty of those present became members, with Mr. M. Pacholok president and K. F. Slipetz secretary-treasurer.

On the 12th inst Mr. McCuish held a meeting in Pretty Valley school under the auspices of the association. Mr. McCuish delivered an able address on grain marketing, co-operation and outlined the policy of the Grain Growers' association, and made a strong appeal to the farmers present to again organize and help fight their own battles. The chairman then asked for a show of hands and every farmer in the building voted for re-organization. W. H. McCullough, the last secretary, stated that they had not held a meeting for a year and a half, but that he would do his best to build up the new association. Mr. McCullough was elected president and A. McArthur secretary-treasurer.

M. McCuish and H. Gand, of Minitonas, visited Lidstone in the interest of the Grain Growers' association and were disappointed to find no meeting had been called. Not wishing to be outdone (the late secretary, by the way, has an interest in a store in a nearby town and to him the notice had been sent) the organizer made a house to house canvass with the result when the meeting was called to order every seat in the school house was filled. Mr. McCuish was the first speaker, after thanking the ladies for their presence reviewed the past history of the association and outlined the future policy of wider markets, sample market and farm help. At the close of Mr. McCuish's address on a motion Lidstone branch was re-organized with fourteen paid up members for 1914. Short speeches were made by the president, Mr. Jamieson, vice-president, Mr. Davidson, and secretary, Mr. Ballwood, and Mr. Gand, all of which had a true Grain Growers' ring.

The annual meeting of the branch at Keyes was held on December 13. The meeting was addressed by P. D. McArthur, one of the directors of the Central Association, and Mr. McNair, who was a member of the Royal Grain Commission. Mr. McNair spoke on the question of sample market and showed the good and harmful effects it would have on the wheat market. Mr. McArthur gave an excellent talk on the subjects to be discussed at the annual convention and was given a hearty vote of thanks. Two delegates were appointed to attend the convention in Brandon. This branch was only organized on July 3, and has now thirty-one paid up members and expects to get at least ten more. They have handled co-operatively one car of apples, two cars of flour and feed and are considering sugar, fence posts, etc.

There is nothing truly valuable which can be purchased without pains and labour.—Addison.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 29, 1913)

Wheat—Trade this week has partaken of the holiday character and there has continued a marked public apathy. As a consequence prices are practically unchanged, but the undertone can hardly be termed as firm. News in general has not been favorable to holders and the cash situation is distinctly heavy. The Winnipeg market has been officially closed for the last three days and trade has been very quiet in consequence. Foreign markets are quiet and a trifle weaker.

Oats—Oats held steady all the week and the close today is unchanged from a week ago. The demand is only fair for the cash article.

Barley—Demand very poor and market for this grain is down 1 cent for No. 3 C.W., while lower grades are unchanged.

Flax—Flax continues firm and closing figures show an advance of nearly 2 cents for the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 23.....	82½	89½	90½
Dec. 29.....	83½	88½	89½
Oats—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 23.....	33½	37½	...
Dec. 29.....	33½	37½	...
Flax—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 23.....	122½	130½	...
Dec. 29.....	122½	122½	130½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 27)

No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	\$0.86½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit	.87½
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	.86½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit	.87
No. 1 hard wheat, part car	.86½
No. 1 hard wheat, 8 cars	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	.83½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 18 cars	.85½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.85½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 39 cars	.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	.84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.81½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	.82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, sample sale	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars, sample sale	.80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	.83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.83½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.81½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.87½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.80½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.79½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.79½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	.79½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.79
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.80½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.80
Rejected wheat, 1 car, musty	.75
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.75½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.78½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.75
No grade wheat, 1 car	.79
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars	.80
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	.80
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.82½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.82½
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars, mixed	.82½
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars, dockage	.81
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.82
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.80
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.80
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, rye, damaged	.82½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	.84½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	.84½
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	.80

Screenings, 2 cars	3.50
Screenings, 1 car	10.50
No. 3 speitz, 1 car	.90
Timothy, sacks, cwt.	4.45
Buckwheat, 1 car, cwt.	1.77
No. 4 corn, 1 car, Willmar	.54
Ear corn, 2 cars	.50
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.59
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	.58½
No. 4 corn, 3 cars	.54
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.56
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.57
Ear corn, 1 car, 72 lbs.	.50
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.61
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.34½
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.34½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.35½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.33
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, sample	.33½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, black oats and rye	.34½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.35
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.35½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.35½
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.33
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to run	.35½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.35½
Mill oats, 1 car	.30
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	.53
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.51
No. 2 rye, part car	.53
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.52
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.53½
Sample barley, 1 car	.47
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.57
Sample barley, 1 car	.57
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.53
Sample barley, 1 car	.52½
Sample barley, 1 car	.53
Sample barley, 2 cars	.51
Sample barley, 3 cars	.50
Sample barley, 4 cars	.52
Sample barley, part car	.50
Sample barley, part car	.50
Sample barley, 1 car	.54
No grade barley, 1 car, short rate	.49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.52
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, oat and wheatey	.48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.46½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.46½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.46½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.50
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.49½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.47½

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Dec. 27, 1913.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: Cattle 588, sheep 3,820, hogs 4,096, horses 85.

There has been a very good trade for the past two weeks and some very good sales made. Some good butcher steers sold for 7 cents and good choice heifers \$6.75. These cattle went to Seattle. Cattle that are clean of mange and can be exported are worth 25 cents more than dirty cattle. Very few cattle are expected on the market the coming week. Hogs were in good demand and sold readily, mostly being sold fed and watered at \$7.00.

Sheep are in good demand and very few coming in. Some good mutton would bring a good price.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Dec. 26, 1913.	1913	1912
1 Hard	60,432.10	118,504.00
1 Nor.	4,059,696.40	1,130,425.50
2 Nor.	2,416,471.55	2,755,102.50
3 Nor.	689,346.30	1,852,214.00
No. 4	171,924.10	438,652.10
Others	1,175,447.38	114,529.40
This week	8,573,869.08	
Last week	7,122,051.33	
Increase	1,451,817.30	

Oats	1913	1912
1 C.W.	19,693.09	54,068.20
2 C.W.	1,999,949.25	735,236.08
3 C.W.	1,132,510.12	233,079.26
Ex. 1 Fd.	86,116.27	235,196.23
Others	685,380.20	211,429.20
This week	3,920,650.25	
Last week	3,794,535.09	
Increase	126,115.16	

Flaxseed	1913	1912
1 N.W.C.	2,098,466.54	1,090,094.19
2 C.W.	126,565.14	314,721.19
3 C.W.	47,762.05	69,133.22
Others	41,435.33	23,162.35
This week	2,314,229.50	
Last week	2,001,239.09	
Increase	302,990.41	

Barley	1913	1912
3 C.W.	748,428.45	573,667.02
4 C.W.	286,132.09	270,637.13
Rejected	172,525.43	169,222.04
Feed	35,938.21	34,224.39
Others	48,417.05	277,276.38
This week	1,291,442.27	
Last week	1,274,071.13	
Increase	17,371.14	

Shipments: Lake 90,622, rail 113,670; last year 36,568.

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake)	642,320	540,434	90,622	
(rail)	810,198	471,504	113,070	2,565
1912	435,565	374,441	80,568	78,052

Winter storage in vessels 3,097,273 bushels of wheat not included in above stocks. Lake shipments include shipment into vessels for winter storage.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ter. and Transfer			
elevators	15,652,969	6,992,704	2,761,374
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. harbors	4,563,275	3,637,544	363,832
At Buffalo and			
Duluth	3,397,239	6,134,471	878,843
Total this week	23,613,483	16,764,719	3,994,049
Total last week	21,712,778	14,760,594	3,959,448
Total last year	22,684,102	8,068,380	2,167,070

(Including afloat) 22,684,102 8,068,380 2,167,070
At Midland and Tiffin there are 474,024 bushels of U. S. oats in bond.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 27.—Cattle receipts, 117 natives, no Canadians. Market steady. Feeding and stocker steers, weight 500 to 1,000, sold \$4.25 to \$7.00. Killing cows, heifers, sold \$4.50 to \$6.50. Heavy bulls sold \$4.30 to \$6.00.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, December 27, were:	
Cash Grain	Winnipeg Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.85
2 Nor. wheat	.87
3 Nor. wheat	Market
No grade	
3 White oats	Closed—
Barley	44-60
Flax, No. 1	Holiday 1.48½
Futures	
December wheat	.82
May wheat	.87
July wheat	.88
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg 87.00
Hogs, top	7.50
Sheep, yearlings	5.50

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the C.P.R. stockyards for the past week amounted to 477 cattle, 28 calves, 1,495 hogs, and 40 sheep, compared with 1,275 cattle, 72 calves, 4,436 hogs, and 347 sheep the previous week. The receipts at the Union stockyards were about the same as the week before. The total receipts for the corresponding week last year were 1,000 cattle, 64 calves, 1,880 hogs, and 201 sheep.

Cattle

Christmas week, as usual, was a dull time at the stockyards. The receipts were light, but buyers were not anxious; the packers having stocked up well ready for the Christmas trade. Prices are lower on beef, but steady on hogs and sheep. The bulk of the receipts during the past week have been oxen and medium butchers. The oxen brought from \$4.50 to \$5.00, and most of the butcher stuff went around \$5.75. Some of the better quality steers and heifers brought \$6.25, and \$6.50 is now quoted for choice steers. The St. Paul market is lower and very little cattle has been going South this last few days. Good fresh milk cows are in demand, also springers. Trade will likely be brisker after New Year's, when the supplies laid in for Christmas have been worked off.

Hogs

The hog market is in an uncertain condition, buyers watching the Eastern markets very closely. Choice hogs have been selling at the C.P.R. yards during the last few days for \$7.50 and sometimes a trifle better, weighed off cars; while at the Union stockyards the best have been bringing \$7.25 to \$7.50, fed and watered.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs are unchanged, with trade quiet. Choice lambs \$7.00 to \$7.50, best killing sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter is going up and fancy dairy is now quoted at 25 cents a pound, with No. 1 worth 22-23 cents, and good round lots 20-21 cents.

Eggs

The egg situation is not much changed. Jobbers are paying from 35 to 38 cents a dozen for strictly new laid, and 31 cents for held eggs that will pass the candling test.

Potatoes

Potatoes are not coming quite fast enough and jobbers are now paying 75 cents a bushel for good spuds. This time last year potatoes were worth only 35 cents in car lots.

Dressed Poultry

Now that the Christmas rush is over, very few poultry are coming into the city. Turkey dinners and chicken suppers are always popular, however, and the butchers can do with a few more, especially chickens, for which they are offering 17 cents a lb., dressed. Fowl are quoted at 12½ cents, ducks 16-17 cents, and geese 18 cents.

Milk and Cream

Although winter seems to have come at last, there is no change in prices of milk and cream. The public in Winnipeg have a strong objection to any increase in their milk bill, and even at regular prices do not seem to be using as much of the lactated fluid as usual. The supply meanwhile is greater than ever and the creameries are able to get all they need in the Western Provinces, whereas in past years they have always had to import from the South at this time of the year. For sweet cream they are paying 34 cents per lb. of butter-fat, with 20 cents for butter-making cream, and \$2.10 a cwt. for sweet milk.

Dressed Meat

There is a good demand by retail butchers for good quality dressed meat, and many farmers are getting past the packers and coming one step nearer the consumer by doing their own killing. Dressed pork is bringing 10½ cents a lb., mutton 12 cents, veal 13, and fresh lamb 15. Good beef, with plenty of fat is worth 11 cents.

Hay

Hay is about the same, supply and demand being nicely balanced. No. 1 Red Top is unchanged at \$10-\$11 a ton, No. 1 Upland \$9-\$10, and No. 1 Timothy a dollar down from last quotation, at \$14.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market slow and steady. Beeves, \$6.75 to \$9.70; Texas steers, \$6.85 to \$7.90; western steers, \$6.15 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.60; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000. Market strong, shade higher. Light, \$7.50 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.95; heavy, \$7.60 to \$8.00; rough, \$7.60 to \$7.70; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.70 to \$7.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500. Market steady. Native, \$4.60 to \$6.00; western, \$4.60 to \$6.00; yearlings, \$5.70 to \$7.00; lambs, native, \$6.60 to \$8.25; western, \$6.60 to \$8.25.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 23 to December 29 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6		2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
Dec. 23	82½	79½	77	73½	66½	62½	57	33½	..	..	..	30	42½	39½	37½	37	122½	120½	105½	..
24	HOLI	DAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	83½	80½	77½	73½	..	..	..	33½	31½	..	31	29½	41½	39½	37½	37	122½	120½	105½	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 29

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	83	82½	81½		\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	25c	23c-24c	20c
No. 2 Nor.	80	80	78½	Extra choice steers	6.25-6.50	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	22c-23c	20c-21c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	77	76½	75½	Best butcher steers and				Good round lots	20c-21c	19c	22c-24c
No. 4 Nor.	73	73½	69	heifers	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.50	5.35-5.65	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	66½	66	64	Fair to good butcher				Candled	31c	30c	22c
No. 6	62½	62	59	steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	4.75-5.50	Strictly new laid	35c-38c	35c-40c	35c-40c
Feed	50	50½	49	Best fat cows	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	Potatoes			
				Medium cows	4.75-5.25	5.00-M. 10	4.25-4.75	In sacks, per bushel	75c	60c	55c
Cash Oats				Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.50	Dressed Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	33½	33½	31	Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50	Chickens	17c	18c-15c	15c
				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	Fowl	12½c	10c-12c	14c
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	Ducks	16c-17c	18c-16c	16c
No. 3	41½	41½	46	Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Geese	18c	17c-19c	16c
				Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$55-\$65	Turkey	17c	17c-19c	20c
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	\$35-\$45	Milk and Cream			
No. 1 N.W.	122½	121½	105½					Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	34c	34c	37c
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Cream for butter-mak- ing purposes (per lb. butter fat)	29c	29c	32c
December	83	82½	81½	Choice hogs	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$8.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10
May	89	89½	86½	Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.00	5.50-6.50				
July	90	90½	87½	Stags	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
December	33½	33½	31½					No. 1 Red Top	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	\$13
May	37½	37½	34½	Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$9-\$10	\$9-\$10	\$12
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	\$5.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$15	\$19
December	122½	122	105								
May	130½	130	111								

Guide Index for 1913

Notes—Numbers refer to pages. All Cartoons, Photos, etc., are listed under "Illustrations"

- Abbreviations—Mfrs., Manufacturers; Prot., Protection; Wpg., Winnipeg; Agr., Agriculture; Com., Commission; Vs., versus, against; Co-op., Co-operation; Con., Convention;
- A**
 ~Wpg. needs public, 898.
 ~Dr. L., Democracy, 54.
 ~planes—Va. navy, A. McLeod, 229.
 ~a, H.—Cost of growing wheat, 572.
 ~tion—Pays, 617; Needed, 707.
 ~ltural Books—U. F. A., 182.
 ~ltural Credit—Man. con., 96; England, 45; F. A., 173; Tregillus, 147; Maharg, 247; sk. con., 271; Sask. Govt., 275; F. Taylor, 274; on. A. Meighen, Co-op. banks, 295, 293; o-op. societies, 1055; In U. S., 382; Usury in Alta., 388; Sunnydale U. F. A. vs. bank charges, 388; Capital cowardly, B. Huffman, 392; Martin, M.P., on bank charges, 155; Sask. Govt. bulletin, 454 and 629; Chicago Conv., 497; W. Austr., 499, 497; Europe, 552; Collier's urges Com., 553; And banks, 570; Co-op. banks, A. Desjardins, 595; Fream on Loan Co.'s case, 596; Russia, 618; Sask. Com. on meetings, 190, 218, 458, 779; notice, 788; Sask. G. G. A. on, 862; Report, 1111, 1109; Hon. Turgeon's promise, 779; In Alta., 779; Benefit farm and city, Deacon, 799; Offends banks, 882; Germany, France, 896; Vs. in Sask., 902; C. I. Alexander, 985; S. A. better, E. Pratt, 1061; Sir L. Jones vs., 1131, 1133, 1162; F. Puffer to Borden, 1165; Sask. M. P.'s need urging, 1165.
 ~griculture—Education—Sask. Govt. literature, 1282; Alta. board, 988; See also Agr. Schools.
 ~gricultural Implements—Duty on Tractor Ditcher, 58; Discussed in Parl., 438; Free, 607, 593; U. F. A., 173; U. F. A., 178; Dom. Grange on Comp. prices, 180; Prot. on, 257; Sask. Conv. on agreements, 279; Sask. Govt., 275; Alta. Act, 445, 457, 546; Dealers protest, 346, 770, 328; Tricks of, 333; Remitting duty, L. Thompson, M.P., 445, 444; W. Austr. Govt. factory, 538; Charges, 570; Lower duties demanded, 594; Meighen, Roche, Shaffner and Lake inconsistent, re, 594; Meighen's stand, 594, 618, 761, 782, 1006, 1086; Massey-Harris profit on wagons, 791; See Massey-Harris; Notes, Nov. 1, a bad date, 823; In Europe, Haslam, 896; On U. S. free list, 1029, 1058; Sir L. Jones, 1058; On tariff, 1131, 1133, 1146, 1165; Care of, 1178.
 ~griculture—Can. Council of, annual, 225; For uniform study, 638; Demands, 1151, 1134; Govt. grant, 148, 216, 536, 158; Cp. poverty, F. C. Clare, 229; Books, etc., 349; Profits cp. mfrs., 742; Argentina, 1247; Ireland, Sir H. Plunkett, 1124; Europe, Haslam, 896; Dom. Dept., 960; Vs. cost militarism, 1102; Ottawa Delegation, 1343, 1365, 1367.
 ~lkens, M.P.—360; Stand on tariff, 1110.
 ~lken, Sir M.—And Calgary News-Telegram, 982.
 ~lberta—See also U. F. A. Coal deal, 529, 522; Cheap money for, 552; Awaits com., 779; Co-op. Assns legalized, 446; Co-op. Elev. Co. incorporated, 446; Policy, John Campbell, 50; Report, 134; Stretton Union vs., 503; Annual, 919; Mabce, 893; News-Telegram attacks, 917, 982; Carlstadt Union, 1027; Confer. with Govt., 1056; Gives farmers justice, Keeman, 1249; Co-op. Pork-packing plant, 178, 883, 1014, 1117, 1063; Crops, live stock, etc., 17, 64, 1008, 1032; D. L. act, 458, 445, 546; Mixed Farming train, 395, 1008, 1032, 1116, 1142, 1171; Election, 583, 594, 486; Farm Machinery Act, see Agr. Implements; Farmers', responsibility of, 594; Farm help, 395, 445; Hail Ins. Cos., 1091; Hog industry, 900, 1116, 1142; Govt. Demonstration farms, 1139; Prot. hurts, 474; Sheep revival, 64, 1171; Wool clip, 920; U. S. tariff, 1057, 1070; Increment taxed, 1083, 1134, 1253; University, 530.
 ~lfaia—J. F. Doyle, 500; J. D. McGregor, 1164; In Argentina, 1247; C. P. R. competition, 1248.
 ~llan, Sir Hugh—One of 42 in Who Owns Canada, 703.
 ~ngell, Norman—Process of war, 541.
 ~rbitration—See also "Peace" and "War." "Unseen Empire," Dr. Jordan, 39; "Christ of Andes," 40; Man. Con., 95, 65, 93; Re Panama, 181; Bryan for, 522.
 ~rgentina—Agriculture, 1247; Wheat, 1119, 1247; Live stock, 728, 1258; Railways, 1258; L. V. tax in, 688; Brit. capital in, 822.
 ~rlington G. G. A. vs. C. N. R. Subsidy—Commend Guide, 744.
 ~shworth, W.—Sympathetic G. G. officers, 397.
 ~squith, Premier—Prop. rep., 66; On Man. resolution re Imperial Pref., 241, 329, 327; Vs. W. S., 567.
 ~uctioneer's Charges—Peter Stubb, 707.
 ~ustralia—Prot., 23, 955; Farm wages in, 166; Hon. Foster for Rec., 226, 762; Maternity grants, 415; Govt. rys. in, 438, 742, 1056; Fisher promises D. L., 610; Conscription, 752; Subsidized by Can., 802; Land, labor, capital in, E. J. Craigie, 955; Western, Scadden on, 499, 497; F. W. Green on, 712; Agr. credit, 499, 497; Govt. implement factory, 538; Third party, 520, 659; Tax reform, 1369.
- B**
 ~ank Act Amendment—94, 521; Col. Sharp for Govt. inspection, 124, 1557; Hon. White vs., 124, 155; Criticism, 124; F. Taylor to Boerden 274; Guide asks information, 293, 328, 362, 389; Witnesses called, 443, 291; Hon. Emerson, 408, 438; U. F. A., 179; G. G. Evidence, 471, 523, 560; Reform killed, 543, 544, 541; Collier's urges Com., 553; Amendment slight, 569, 586; Act passed, 628; Lobby, 656; Changes urged, 656; Need D. L., 840; Political power, 878; Boycott, 466.
 ~ank—Profits of N. Y. National, 126; Combine, 155; Money trust, 157; Charges, 1213, 918, 546, 678; Sunnydale protest against, 368; Unsatisfactory, 576; Discourage mixed farming, 918; Co-op. needed, 570, 878; Co-op., A. Desjardins, 595; A. Meighen, 295, 293; Needed, 702; In Russia, 618; Dividends, 190; Earnings compared, 326; With G. G. Co., 418; Power of, 701, 702, 543, 544, 541, 656; G. G. offend, 822; How to locate, 445; Home, 771, 760; B. N. A., 494, 495; Commerce vs. Montreal, 708; Commerce and C. N. R. loan, 918; Sign of poverty, 840; Reform in U. S., 761; Vs. war, 742.
 ~ask, Saskatchewan; Man., Manitoba; U.F.A., United Farmers of Alberta; U. S., United States; G. G., Grain Growers; Alta., Alberta; B. C., British Columbia; Dept., Department;
- B**
 ~eef Rings—J. S. Wood, 402.
 ~elgium—Men's suffrage strike, 514, 522; Govt. rys. in, 1218.
 ~ennet, R. B., M.P.—Defends R. and O. Co. 250; Attacks U. S. settlers, 346; T. Davis on, 596; Vs. equal freights, 637; For bank revision, 656; And News-Telegram, 982; For lower tariff, 1110.
 ~inder Twine—Wilcox, M.P., on free, 438; Meighen for duty, 1110; R. McKenzie re combine, 799; From Bax, 799, 862, 880; G. G. Co.'s rights, 958; U. F. A. on, 643; Brantford factory, 741.
 ~land, Dr. S. G.—Criticizes church, 847; For third party, 259, 294; Land speculation, 258.
 ~onuses (Municipal)—Condemned by industrial Canada, 1342.
 ~orden, Premier—To Strathcona re tariff reform and reply, 350; Imperial independence of, 362; Canada and U. S. peace, 443; Manifesto, 444; Closure debate, 473, 521, 584; Good Roads bill, 536; Naval bill, 584; Churchill on, 408, 522, 801; Doughty for, 822; On shipping merger, 584; Defends C. N. R. subsidy, 656, 657; Breaks promises, 594; Re economy, 982; Re Co-op. act, 838, 1058, 938; Can. Council of Agr. on, 1151, 1134; Re corruption, 1134; Re natural resources, 1180, 1162, 1246; For tariff com., 782; Trade extended by, 1030; Unwell, 1182, 1188; Stand on free wheat of, 1086; For Rec., 1215; Visits Wilson re cost of living, 1243, 1244; Can. losing citizens, 1288, 1281.
 ~radbury, G., M.P.—Vs. flags for ads., 66; Equalized freights, 647.
 ~read—Prices England and Can., 30; Glasgow municipal, 819.
 ~readner, R. W.—Govt. adviser from C. M. A., 5, 1003.
 ~ribing—Railway men, 1323.
 ~right, John—Aroused people for free trade, 878; Ind. men like, needed, 938.
 ~ritish—Agr. credit, 48; Army O.K., Hughes, 1190; Farmer's burden, 69; For free trade, 66, 498, 1161; Co-op. refutes, Trowers, 801, 877; Loyalty of, 1181, 1217; Prosperity, 30, 210; Under Lloyd George, 521; Trade with Can., 56, 767, 957, 1109; Reduced by U. S. tariff, 1203; D. L. (Magna Charta), 190; Democracy ahead of Can., 226; Lords, Lloyd George vs., 863, 910, 1238, 1015; Estates in Can., 802; Composition, 900; Cattle embargo, 118; Can. cattle and meat for, 1099; Treatment of grafter, 17; Worker's lot, 983; Plural voting, 892; Nationalization of, coal, etc., 802; Capital in Argentina, 822; Commons' work, 910; And Panama Exhibition, 896; Income tax, 1141; Free trade with U. S., 938.
 ~ritish Preference—W. F. Cockshutt vs., 116; Man. conv. for, 110, 65; Sask. conv. for, 282; Dom. grange for increase, 180; Toronto News for, 702; Ocean freights, 957, 1109, 1057, 1027; Profitable, 1008; C. M. A. on, 957, 917, 981, 980, 1009, 1037, 1041, 1161.
 ~ritish Tariff Reform—Man. conv. vs., 65, 110; U. F. A. vs., 171; Fream, 143; Sask. vs., 282; Borden re agreement, 350; And U. S. reduction, 715; Hon. Foster failed in, 762; Henders to Asquith re, 241; Bonar Law on, 238, 329, 327; Free trade, Guide referendum, 1109; For, 1095; Can. Council of Agr. for, 1151, 1134.
 ~ritish Columbia—Fruit and G. G., 294, 594; W. Taylor, 339, 962; J. Baxter, 880; Aust. shippers barred, 802; Fruit crop, 935; J. Brooks, 791.
 ~ryan—U. S. and arb., 522, 668, 855.
 ~urnell, C. H.—Making a local Assn., 420, 418.
 ~urnham, J. H., M.P.—Vs. titles, 126.
 ~urns, P.—Mixed farming and meat trust, 311; J. McRae on, 261.
 ~urrell, Hon. M.—Brit. embargo on Can. cattle, 118; Grant for Agr., 536, 148, 158; Revises fruit marks' act, 617, 594.
 ~ury, Geo.—C. P. R. and West, 855.
- C**
 ~algary—Municipal foundry, 519.
 ~ampaign Funds—Secret, 782; And parties, 638, 678, 898, 1134; And Triple Alliance, 737; R. Amies, 640; Borden's pledge, 1134; Toronto News, 858.
 ~Canada—Trade, 27, 799, 260; Revenue, 676; Immigration, 1003, 918; Emigration, 1288, 1281; Debt to Brit., 127, 942, 987; National Debt, 982; And Empire, E. C. Drury, 228; Lags in Democracy, 226; Combines, 67; Who owns, 701, 703; Discussed, 880, 823, 846, 1061, 821; Cost of living, 1008; And Sea Power, C. West, 600, 1027; Land show, 955, 1092, 1112, 1120.
 ~Can. Countryman—Object of, 897, 938, 918, 294, 498; On West, 526; Slanders G. G., 569; Reply, 600, 784; Given away, 801, 938.
 ~Can. Welfare League—658, 982.
 ~Canners' Combine—W. Ball, 9; Dividends, 38; Profits, 389; And cost of living, 1162.
 ~Carnegie, A.—Charity, 51; Income tax, 473, 1110; At Hague, 967.
 ~Cattle Guards—U. F. A., 174; Rowley Union, 1169.
 ~C.M.A.—Breadner goes to gov't., 5, 1003; Circulars, 192, 189; Power, 418, 821, 837, 833, 878, 957, 1218; Lobby, 782, 821; Shields Combines, 938; Guide challenge, see Guide; Made-in-Can.-train, 545; Loyalty (Brit. Pref.), 930, 1003, 1004, 1006, 1027, 1041, 1109, 1081, 1162; (Panama), 94; And Rec., 1081; And Prot., 897, 918; For West, 1025; Approachable, 1246; And boiler plate campaign, 1058.
 ~C.N.R.—Vs. G. G. Co., 103; Finances, 567, 474, 570, 918, 1188; Subsidy, 417, 445, 418, 637, 638, 657, 633, 658, 702, 837, 858, 435, 610, 744, 858, 918; Lobby, 636, 656; Nickle, M.L., 706; Toronto News, 858, 720; Approved, Sen. Curry, 657; Idle charters, 446, 742; Poem, Lively, 659; Vs. C.P.R., 703; Better farming train, 718, 702; And freight inquiry, 877, 937, 1304.
 ~C.P.R.—Power, 6, 701; For navy, 474; Panama tolls, 94, 429; Land policy, 47; And West, Bury, 855; Irrigation best vs. farmers, 1089, 426; And coal, 529; And Grain Exchange, 109; Embargo, 438; Delay, 860; Charges, 860; Fat stock show, 105; Alfalfa competition, 1248; Better farming train, 702, 718; Earnings, 438, 802, And Brit. Pref., 1109; And C. N. R. deal, 435; Vs. C. N. R., 703; And I. C. R., 1188; And freight inquiry, 565, 877, 937, 64, 715, 702, 727, 1304; Tax exemption, 982; Strathmore U. F. A. vs., 1160, 1089; Poem Livey, 558; Cp. Govt. rys., 570; Govt. aid, 701, 937, 982; Crop estimate, 1019; Crop marketed, 1019; Vs. free wheat, 1050; \$10,000,000 Xmas box, 1322.
 ~Cement—Combine, profits, 280; Can. and U. S. prices, 94; Prot., 182; Reduced, 592, 593, 628; Bluff, 258.
 ~Chamberlain, Jos.—Tariff reform, 66; For free trade, 667.
 ~Charity—Poem, Lively, 600; Vs. sweated labor, 389; Christmas, 1365.
 ~Cheap Labor—Decreases Output, 126; And Prot., 285.
 ~Chicago—International, 1323.
 ~China—Rec. with, 762, 226; Revolution, 475; And powers, 497; Opium trade, 600; Standard Oil offer, 742.
 ~Church—Vs. privilege, 160, 310; Dr. Bland criticizes, 847; Lloyd George, 1236.
 ~Clark, Dr., M.P.—W. Indies Rec., 124, 360; Steel duties remitted, 444; For free trade, 627; Equalized freight, 656, 637.
 ~Closure—Debate, 472; Laurier, 512, 538; Borden, 538; Supported, 521; Guide attacked, 917.
 ~Coal—Dealer vs. farmer, J. R. Long, 97; Extortion, 446.
 ~Cobden—Needed for free, 878; Men needed like, 938.
 ~Cochrane, Hon.—H. B. Ry., 314; Good roads bill, 536; Freight inquiry, 562; Vs. equalized freights, 655, 637.
 ~Cockshutt, W. F., M.P.—Vs. Brit. Pref., 116; Vs. Govt. bank inspection, 466; For high tariff, 615, 618; Worker's "affluence," 837; On U. S. market, 1029; Prot., 1033.
 ~Coderre, Hon.—On crops, 878; And party system, 878; Defeat of Rec., 998.
 ~Coffin Combine—1, 37, 185, 310, 1246.
 ~Combines—Alta., 45; Canada, 67, 66; Canning, 1366.
 ~Comparative Prices—Cattle, Chicago and Wpg., 1070, 6; Live stock and meat, Wpg., Toronto, Chicago, 1110; Agr. implements, Can. and U. S., 180; Massey-Harris binder, Wpg., Minn., 545, 1133; Bread, Eng. and Wpg., 30; Wheat and flour, Eng. and Man., 74; London and Wpg. flour, 1086; Wpg., Minn., Chicago wheat, 1058, 1105; Duty free list, Can. and U. S., 69; Cement, Can. and U. S., 94; Coal-oil, Man. and U. S., 334.
 ~Consolidation—of farmers' companies, 1321, 1323.
 ~Cost of Living—Freight, etc., 610, 216; Com. for, S. W. Ball, 9; Tregillus, 133; J. R. Lowe, 182; W. Scott, 1089; Can. highest, 464, 1006, 446, 507, 1215; U. S. tariff no relief, 1069; And middleman, 498; Public Markets reduce, F. W. Godsal, 524, 598; T. Lawson attacks, 1003; Calgary league, 1250; Laurier on, 1263, 1245; S. A. com., 1218; Parcel post lowers, 1191, 1190; Free trade vs. prot., 953, 977; Commission appointed, 1342.
 ~Cotton—Industry's prot., 257; Brit. mfrs., 325.
 ~Co-operation—Banks, Desjardins, 595, 619; Credit, Meighen, 1055; Sask. com. for, 1111, 1160, 1109; By fruit growers, 28, 962, 1207, 1216; Apples, U. F. A., 1037; Man. G. G., 1195; Flour, 297, 524; Meat, 402, 570, 860; Ont. vegetable growers, 546; Egg circles, 643, 966; Norway, 41; Alta., 45; Man. con., 95; R. McKenzie, 83, 867; Sask. G. G. A., 576; Brandon con., 106; U. F. A. con., 173, 174, 843, 883; F. W. Green, 234; Can. Council of Agr. on, 1151, 1134, 255; In N. B., 1009; W. Can., 363, 364, 369, 382, 617, 707, 790, 764, 828, 1091; Stores, 452, 551, 495; Wpg., 667, 1180, 781; Alta. boycotted, 698, 712; Ireland, 363, 974, 1124, 1231, 1238; Headquarters needed, 898; By women, 921; Wholesale, 937; Maritime, 998; Man. Act, 364; For Man. Assn., 551; Govts. for, 1056, 1058; U. S., 382; Plunkett on, 110; Lakefield, Minn., 391, 389; California, 401; Chicago con., 497; Laundry, 597, 594; Madison Elev., 823; Calumet store, 1087, 1137; Wisconsin, 839, 859, 858; Holland, 711; Brit., 382, 739, 844; Govt., 877, 1061; Mail for, 1091; Loyalty, 1161, 1217; Scot., 879, 939, 983, 877, 981; Spirit of, 794; And peace, 1008; And politics, 787; Only hope, 535, 702, 898; To help neighbor, 593; And parasites, 1042; Grocers boycott, 781; Merchants vs., 1161, 801, 877, 838, 822; Fake, 860; Cheaper living, 1162, 598; N. Zealand, 605; W. Austr., 659; World, 980; Trowers denounces, 801, 877, 838; Answered, 804, 1046, 1061, 1091; Dom. bill, Borden promised, 858, 958, 1058, 1134, 1151; Guide Referendum, 1005; Killed by merchants, 801, 877, 838; Dividends, 979, 1281.
 ~"Country Life in Can."—Mfrs. organ, 897; Misleads, 962.
 ~Cox, Sen. G.—One of 42 in "Who Owns Can.", 703.
 ~Crane, Dr. F.—Vs. war, 948, 814; Property, 779; Wealth, 870; Democracy, 1241.
 ~Cramer, T. A.—Samp. mark, 266.
 ~Crime—In Can., agr. class, etc., 761.
 ~Crop—False reports, H. Bailey, 1033; J. A. Webb, 1165; World's oats and flax, 1119; U. S., 1027; Record, 1099, 978; Estimates, C. P. R., 995, 1019; N. W. G. dealers, 995.
 ~Cruise, R. M.P.—Naval referendum, 294, 938, 314.
 ~Curry, Maj., M.P.—Defends banks, 291.
 ~Curry, Sen. N.—Defends C. N. R. subsidy, 657.
- D**
 ~Dairy—Efficiency, 148, 667, 760, 940, 1004, 1032, 965, 1060, 1067, 1143, 1264, 1248; Profits, D. K. Webber, 791; Germany, 868; Canada, 1067, 1142.
 ~Democracy—Dr. Abbott, 54; Dr. Crane, 870, 1244; Jones, 1129; Canada, 226, 701, 1061; G.G. the hope of, 613; Norway, 814.
 ~Demonstration Farms—Alta., 1135; F. C. Clare vs., 1225.
 ~Demurrage—Sask. con., 271; see also "Reciprocal."
 ~Desjardins, A.—Co-op. banks, 595, 619, 739.
 ~Direct Legislation—In Oregon, W. G. Eggleston, 7, 1168, 1162; Man. G.G., 111; Roblin vs., 94, 158, 246, 190, 314; British (Magna Charta), 190; F. J. Dixon, 111, meetings, 314, 650, 716, help needed, 546; Sask., 105, 123, 166; Sask. League, 129, 1165; Tregillus, 183; U.F.A., 160, 170; Dom. Grange, 182; Needed, 190, 226, 702, 782, 822, 655, 840, 955, 938; D. W. Buchanan, 329, 392, 434, 454; W. S. Henry, 867; M. Pomeroy, 881; E. Salman, 941; W. B. Lowenstein, 572; Wilson for, 100, 158, 248, 430; Sask. Bill, 192, 189, 546, 715, 1085; S. J. Farmer, 127, 125; Premier Scott, 191, reply, 246; R. L. Scott, 193; Sask. con., 226, 279; Sask. govt. reply, 275; Maharg, 247; J. E. Frith, 331, 327; J. S. Mackay, 524; F. W. Green vs., 744, 784, 1115, 1036; Sask. directors, 1115; J. R. Lowe, 1089; D. L. League, 1165; Sask. Referendum, 1246, 1243, 546, 1057, 1085, 1134, 1162, 1190, 341; Alta. Act, 458, 445, 1085; Due to G.G., 617; California, 525, 549; Salisbury for, 553; Fisher, Aust. for, 610; in Wpg., 1246; Sask. Ref., 1341.
 ~Doherty, Hon. C.—S.A. scrip, 5; free wheat, 1203.
 ~Dominion Grange—Con., 180; co-op. with G.G., 1207.
 ~Dominion Steel—Profits, 762; dog-meat for miners, 822.
 ~Donaldson Scandal—Rogers vs. Oliver, 512.
 ~Drayton, H. L.—Express reduction, 521; car stencilling, 870; ocean freights, 957, 982, 1057; freight inquiry, 1086; F. W. Green on, 1036.
 ~Drummond, G. E.—One of 42 in Who Owns Canada? 703.
 ~Drummond, T. J.—One of 42 in Who Owns Canada? 703.
 ~Dry Farming Congress—F. W. Green, 234; Sask. govt., 1160; wheat prize, 1198.
 ~Dunning, C. A.—Vs. third party, 270; on Sask. con., 218, 458, 1111, ed., 1109; marriage, 819.
- E**
 ~Echo Milling Co.—For free wheat and flour, 1047, 1029.
 ~Edmonton City Market, 1008.
 ~Education—For life work, technical com. report, 658; agricultural, M.A.C. bulletins, 904; see also "Agricultural."
 ~Eggs—In winter, 118, 1199; water glass, 940; co-op. circles, 966, 520; marketing, 965; dealers' change system, 505; duty on U.S., 498.
 ~Elevators—See also "Grain," "Grain Commission," etc. Charges by terminal, F. W. Green, 227; Urges govt. control, 963; charges, 310; Sask. G.G.A. for interior, 282; Sask. govt. on, 275; Dishonesty, R. M. Oldroyd, 297; plea for operator, 838; dockage on special binned, 744; Interior storage by Dominion, 598, 657, 592; F. J. Collyer, 274; Govt. control urged, 927; Can. Council of Agr., 1151, 1134; Govt. at Port Arthur, 936; Green on, 784, 1064; Madison co-op., 823; mixing in Minneapolis, 1076; Combine, G.G. offend, 822; Abuse of buyer, 1244.
 ~Election Promises—702, 853; protests, 898; see "Corruption."
 ~Electricity—For farm. Man. con., 95.
 ~Emmerson, Hon. H. R.—733; Can.'s money kings, 155; bank int., 408, 438; Radical, 733.
 ~English-Speaking—Qualification, Sask. con., 282.
 ~Express and Freight Rates—Sask. govt., 275; Reduced, 521, 545, 546, 535.
 ~Experimental Farms—960, 1135, 1310.
- F**
 ~Farm—Machinery, see Agr. Implements; Help from Brit., Man. G.G., 74; Con., 132; Directors 164, 828, 1098, 1257; H. S. Bradley, 79, 198, 535, 799, 445; Help, Sask. govt., 429, 238, 445; Wages of, 1236; Alta. govt., 395; Lands, Sask., 1236; Literature, Sask., 1273, 1282; Alta. Demonstration, 1135; Boys' club, 1266; Girls' strike, 1284; Keeping on, 498, 547; Papers in Can., 1107.
 ~Farmers' Advocate—Challenged, 1107, 1131, 1159, 1215.
 ~Farmers' Bill of Rights—Can. Council of Agr., 1151, 1134; Bribe ry. men, 1282; Psalm, 821, 948; Con. 1215, 1250; Profits of mfrs., 742; Vs. speculator, 782, ed., 917; And politics, A. Dronney, 8; Vs. millers, M.G.G., 74; J. R. Long, 97; Thoughtless, R. Shaw, 535.
 ~Farming—Cost, Green, 394, 390; Replies, 476, 572, 524; Langley, 877, 886; Better for G.G., 857; Trains, 501, 702; Mixed 950; In Alta., 64; Con., 663; Urged, P. Burns, 311; D. K. Webber, 791; G. Bury, 855, 856; Difficulties, F. C. Clare, 229; J. McRae, 261; S. H. Larmer, 397, 860; Green, 1140; Trains, 395, 643, 702, 718.
 ~Fels, Jos.—And D. L. League, 546; Trusts in U.S., 991.
 ~Fiction—Contraband, 447; Why We Left Farm, 547, 571; Getting the Franchise, 743, 763, 765; The Man House, 599; Night Before Christmas, 1286; Malosa Bonbright's Christmas Gift, 1367.
 ~Fire—Prairie, precautions, 1170; Guard, regulations, 945, 985.
 ~Flax—For binder twine, 799, 880, and G.G.G. Co., 958.
 ~Flour—And co-op., J. Turner, 297, 524; E. Horsley, 620; Prot., ed., 1086; Mills, 643; Capacity, 430; Man. G.G., 74; Vs. farmer, J. R. Long, 97; Profits, 225; Millers and Rec., 1047, 1029, 1030, 1134, 1245.
 ~Forestry—J. F. Cleve, 27; Needed, 446; Con., 553, 739.
 ~Forget, Sir R.—Lake merger, 658; Vs. Rec., 998.
 ~Foster, Hon. G.—And Brit. pref., 36, 124; Rec. with N.Z., 226; China, 762; W. Indies, 1030, 1086; U.S., 1188; On trade, T. B. Linn, 500.
 ~Free Trade—See also Protection, Tariff; Brit., 66, 497, 762, 1161; Man. G.G. resolution, 329, 327; Mfrs. invade U.S., 328, 938, 210; Chamberlain for, 667; How got, 878; Workers, 985, 1161; H. Bausch, 1095; Can. Council of Agr., 1151, 1134; Prices, Can. and U.S., 69; Sask. con., 259, 270, 257; F. W. Green and Sask. G.G. on, 784; In Parl., 438, 782; In West, 987, 878, 1025, 1041; Benefits, 445, 474, 702, 878; F. B. Salman, 764, 953, 1080, 1025; Wilson bill, 473; Aust., 659; Wpg. Telegram, 1182.
 ~Fream, E. J.—Sec. report, 128; Vs. Brit. prot., 143; Bank evidence, 471, 523; Loan co.'s case, 596; Co-op. pork plant, 888; Carlstadt's confidence, 1027.
 ~Freight Rates—H. Jamieson, 261; Sask. govt., 275; Increase, 294; Wpg. board, 610; Equalization, 637, 655; And livestock, H. Mullins, 610; And apples, M. Jones, 807; And G.G., 822, 878; B.C. fruit, J. Baxter, 880; Bulkheaded cars, 1246; Investigation, 1321.

Freight Rate Inquiry—545, 418, 435, 514, 562; Sir E. Walker, 688; Tor. News, 937; Discrimination, 715, 702, 727, 741; Delay, 1001, 1086, 1083, 1217, 1279; Muller, 1279, 1304; Lake and ocean, 639, 658, 878, 937, 982; C.N.R. tactics, 877.

Frost Insurance—L. Vickar, 50; J. B. Musselman 129.

Fruit—B.C. growers' prot., 294, 594; W. Taylor, 330; J. Baxter, 880; From B.C., 643; And co-op., 1216; J. Brooks, 791.

Fur Industry—Can., 163.

G

Garden, Farm—Making a, 330, 400; Prairie flower, 1283; Fall work in, 940; Woman and, 399.

George, Henry—Social justice, 323, 589; Woman suffrage, 913; Life of, 935.

Germany—Food taxes in, 94; compared with Great Britain, 498, 762, 1161; Shipbuilding in, 762; Dairying in, 868; Farming efficiency in, J. H. Haslam, 596; Answer to Canada's navy, 91, 158; Menace, 140; To curtail navy, 248; Krupp scandal, 618; Stirred by "Human Slaughterhouse," 957; War spirit waning, 1040; Anglo-German peace movement, 1065; Govt. railways in, 1056.

Gold—Standard should be wheat, C. McLay, 572; Supply, effect on cost of living, W. Scott, 1059.

Government—Ownership in New Zealand, 166; Elev., Port Arthur, 936; Grain Com., 1064; Sask. com., 282.

Grading—Impartial?, 47, 109, 158, 741, 1161; Complaints, 69; Sask. G.G. con. urge Marquis equality with Red Fife, 282.

Graham, Hon. G. P.—Half-hearted on C.N.R. subsidy, 837.

Grain—Shortages, collection for, Partridge, 1369.

Grand Trunk—Govt. aid to, 657, 701, 781; Higher wages, 762; Can't stand freight reductions, 937.

Gourlay, R. (Ex-Pres. C.M.A.)—Guide's challenge to, 801, 803; Reply, 837, 957; Evades issue, 981, 1029.

Grey, Earl—Co-op. eliminates parasites, 1042.

Grocers' Guild, Wholesale—Boycotts co-op., 781.

Gutelius, F. P.—Manager I.C.R., 579, 570; Rate increases, 835, 858.

Grain Act of Canada—U.F.A. directors, 160; F. W. Green on car-distribution clause, 227; Before Senate, 1140; U.F.A., 1063; Can. Council of Agr. wants changes re weights, elevs., 1151, 1434.

Grain Blockade—Interior mills as remedy, 361; F. W. Green, 13, 227; Man. G.G. directors, 74; H. J. Courtney, 69; W. M. Thresher, 50; Farmers' fleet in car ordering, 198; C.P.R. embargo, 438; Maharg, 247; C.N.R. unable to handle crop, 782; C.P.R. delay, S. Burns, 860.

Grain—Dockage on special binned, F. B. Yates, 744; Embargo by C.P.R., 438; Fleet leaving Fort William, 639; Inspections, 56, 318; Grain Com.'s recommendation re, 482; Grading impartial, 158, 741, 1161; Harvesting starts, 855; Markets, Sask. Com., 218; Scope of work, 458; Out all winter, 570; Prices falling, 56; Low, J. K. Sutherland, 572; Rates on Atlantic, R. and O. combine, 586; Shipping instructions, complaint re, 390; Shortage reported, 1011; Weighing, mixing, 131; In interior elevs., 1076; Mixing in Minneapolis elevs., 1076; Test for dampness, 193; Dom. Govt., 318; Yield of Canada, U.S., Brit., etc., cp., 1206.

Grain Commission—J. P. Jones appointed, 223; F. W. Green on, 903; Meetings on Sample Market, 307; Man. G.G. directors urge duplicate sample, 367; Recommendations re inspection, weighing, elevs., overtime, sample market, Panama canal, Hudson Bay Ry., 482; C. S. Watkins against flat rate, 524; Edam G. G.A. for percentage not flat rate, 712; Application re stenciling of cars refused by Ry. Com., 876; At Wpg., 819, 910; Letters re Tugase loading platform, 866; On govt. elev., Port Arthur, 1064; Rules for hospital elevs., 890; Sunningdale G.G.A. wants powers increased, 892; Should control all elevs and weights, 957; Can. Council of Agr. for, 1151; 1134; F. W. Green before, 487; G. H. Hanant's report of grain shortage, 1011; Bulkheaded cars, extra freight, 1246.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.—Endorsed by Henders, 68; Take over Man. govt. elevs., 74; Operated at loss, 1190, 1189; Got justice for farmer, 103; Advances on grain, 108; Has raised wheat prices for farmer, Hon. G. Langley, 1263; Wider scope urged, 72; Wider co-op. planned, 1207, 1189; Co-op. exchange with Ont. Grangers, 1207; Grading impartial, 158, 741, 1161; J. Massie, 47, 109; Warn farmers of damp grain, 193; Profits compared with banks, 418; Dividend refutes libel, 937; Dom. express orders objected to, 962; Co-op. profit-sharing, 1281; Proxies, 500; Flour mill, Rapid City, 562, 1076, 1196, 1189; Recommended Carbon Dioxide Assn., 863; For free wheat and flour (T. A. Crerar), 1048, 1029; Vs. C.P.R. re lumber for car doors, 572; Buys elev., 683; Builds elev. at Lavinia, 828; Stock not manipulated, 594; Attacked Carlton U.F.A. on, 599, 1169; Education urged, 663; Calgary News-Telegram, 917, 982; Falsely, 1189, 1161; By G. Langley, 1196; Crerar replies, 1196; In Sask. Legislature Hon. Langley defends, 1263; Annual meeting, 740, 1196, 1189; Non-supporters benefit, 782; Needs loyalty, 1185, 1161, 1189, 1217; Complaint re reply, 784; Binder twine recommended by Sask. G.G.A., 862; Rights of flax twine knotters, 958; Buys stock to show confidence, 867; Saved G. Elliott 2210, 1033; Stall at Calgary market, 928, 918; Farmers advised re marketing at, 1014; Terminal elev. successful, 1196, 1189; To reduce lumber prices, 1207, 1189; and co-operation, 1330; annual meeting explanation by Prairie Farm and Home, 1339.

Grain Growers' Guide—Referendum, 1912, 5, 37, 41, 150; Results, 191, 189, 238; Referendum, 1913, 1007, 1005, 1029, 1057, 1085, 1109, 1138, 1190, 1217, 1218, 1245, 1281, 1282, for women, 1007, 1005, 1134, 1190, 1217, 1176, 1194, 1245, discussed, 1061, 1165, 1071, 1221, 1249, 1039, 1095, 1169; Growth of, 37; Responsibility for ads., 38, 94, 190, 618; Necessity shown for, 1217; Co-op. No. 93, 157; Independent, 897; Financed by, 1189; Loyalty to, 1217; Attacked re closure, 917, 982; Commended, Man. G.G.A., 111, Henders 68, Tregillus 133, U.F.A. directors 179; Testimonials, 578, 750, 744, 664, 880, 1113, 1221, 1253; Why advertise in? 69, 97, 129; Govt. advertising boycott, 190; Advertising support, 293, 158, 1110, 1217, 1281; Advertising testimonials, 1131, 1159, 1215; Non-subscribers take benefits of, 782; Foster's

libraries, 1290; Telegram to C.M.A. endorsed by U.F.A. con., 170; "Presumptuous," 1041; "Discourteous," 1041; Challenge to C.M.A. re tariff, 801, 803; reply, 837, 917, 937; Issue evaded, 981, 1029, 1003; As official crop reporter, 1169; Challenge to Farmers' Advocate, 1107, 1181, 1159, 1215; Largest paid circulation in Canada, 1107; Editor and G.G. "grafters," 257; Asks for bank evidence, 293; For lumber prices, 1005, 1282; Brit. farm help, 317, 445; Vs. Can. Countryman, 569, 784; Replies, 660, 784; Lantern lecture tour, 1094, 1118, 1146, 1161, 1167, 1202, 1218, 1228, 1257; Fair to railways, 570; What agitation has done, 617; Criticized on navy, 640; Status as G.G.A. organ—F. W. Green, 678; Toronto News, etc., on, 1005; J. T. Wilson's reply to Green, 784; Reply, 924; Attitude compared with F. W. Green's, 784; Power of, 903.

H

Hall Insurance—Man. con., 96; R. Wilson, 41; J. B. Musselman, 129; Bill, 828, 1098, 1205; Sask., 27; G.G. con., 282; Govt. 1160, 275; Maharg, 242; Claims, 655; Damage, 827; F. W. Green, 1036, 1168, 1099; Alta., 160; Tregillus, 147, 863; U.F.A., 1091.

Harvest—Starts, 835; Help, Man. G.G., 828, 1098; Wages, 1109, 980, and unemployed, B. Walker, 980; U.F.A., 643.

Hay—Alfalfa in W. Can., J. D. McGregor, 1164; Argentine, 1247.

Henders, R.—Man. con., 11, 198; Address, 68; Vs. privilege, 262; To Asquith, 241, 238, 329, 327.

Hides—How to tan, 1093.

Hogs—Care of, 988, 1039, 1032, 1093, 1254, 1255; Profits, W. English, 139.

Holland—Co-op. of farmers, 711.

Homemakers' Clubs—10, 595, 423, 843, 921, 1062, 765, 768; Economics, con., 147, 230, 591, 904; And crime, 597; Decoration, 621, 1204; Housing famine, 821; Problem, 1078.

Horne-Payne—Can. Countryman circular, 498; And Brit. investors, 742, 702; J. Evans, 886.

Hudson Bay Ry.—Henders, 68; Tregillus, 133; U.F.A., 160; Maharg, 247; Hon. Cochrane, 314; Grain Com., 482; Description, 659; And Mackenzie, 617, 937; And L. V. tax, 1005.

Hughes, Col. S.—Can. militia, 190, 821; Brit. army, 1190; Ideal, 894, 958, 1174; Hard times, 822.

Human Slaughterhouse—Vs. war, 957; Lively, 1061.

Humboldt—And real estate speculation, 593; Mellis' letter and reply, 680; District G.G.A. vs. navy, 603.

I

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cartoons—Scott and W. S., 262; For Referendum, 523; Middlemen, 647; Prot. and clothing prices, 565; Prot. helps interests, 620; C.M.A. "enriching" farmer, 640; Triple Alliance in session, 660; Can.'s govt., 680; C.N.R. subsidy, 706; Their favorite child, 740; Their only child, 896; Hughes and peace, 760; Triple Alliance robbing farmer, 780; Balance of power, 800; D. L. needed, 840; The sick man, 856; G.G. vs. Privilege, 959; Triple Alliance tight rope walker, 980; C.M.A. infant, 1009; C.M.A. afraid of Guide, 1061; C.M.A. making tariff, 1084; Why farmer doesn't hold wheat, 1130; Cost of living, 1160; W. S., 1166; G.G. and Privilege tiger, 1216; Mfr. helps mixed farming, 1244; C.N.R. magnates, 444.

Photos—J. Addams, 130; Sir M. Allan, 705; R. Angus, 705; Alta. Co-op. Elev. Directors, 909; Asquith, 396; Amundsen, 391; Hon. A. Balfour, 596; Hon. Borden, 1059; R. W. Caswell, 1092; E. Chamberlain, 744; Sen. Cox, 705; Sen. Curry, 705; T. A. Crerar, 707; C. A. Dunning, 242, 819; J. Drayton, 819; G. Drummond, 705; J. Drummond, 705; Sen. Edwards, 704; W. English, 800; E. J. Fream, 707, 909; J. W. Flavelle, 721; F. W. Green, 707; C. B. Gordon, 705; H. George, 935; Dr. B. Hanna, 448, 720; H. Holt, 721; R. Henders, 78; Sen. Jaffray, 705; King George, 571; J. Kennedy, 707; Z. A. Lash, 448, 704; Sir W. Laurier, 7; Hon. Lemieux, 7; Hon. Langley, 707; J. A. Maharg, 707, 242; C. Hosmer, 704; W. Matthews, 705; C. Mulock, 720; Sir R. McBride, 9; R. McKenzie, 707, 83; Sir W. Mackenzie, 448, 703; Sen. McKay, 704; D. McGibbon, 704; J. McPherson, 746, 744; J. P. Morgan, 127; Sir D. Mann, 703, 448; W. Moffat, 707; J. Morrison, 707; A. Nanton, 705; F. Nicholls, 448, 704; Hon. A. Meighen, 784; Mrs. Munds, 881; Sir E. Osler, 704; Sir H. Pellatt, 704; J. Plummer, 720; Sir H. Plunkett, 375; Peary, 391; Pres. Poincaré, 835; Roseberry, 571; Mrs. Robinson, 881; R. Sheppard, 419; Sir T. Shaughnessy, 703; R. L. Scott, 760; W. Tregillus, 1031; Sir W. Van Horne, 703; Sir W. Whyte, 704; Sir E. Walker, 703; D. Wilkie, 704; E. R. Wood, 721; Mrs. H. Ward, 805; Mrs. M. Watts, 745; G.G. Grain Co. Directors, 1196.

Idaho—W. S. and pure food, 961.

Illinois—W. S., 742, 785, 981.

Immigration—Increase, 1003; Literature, 918; Wreck, 740; Cp. emigration, 1288.

Imperialism—"Can. and Empire," E. C. Drury, 328, 362; And trade, 1203; False, C. Glover's, 362; And Churchill, 522; "Debt," 942, 937, 127; And Privy Council, 328; Naturalization, 1076.

Imperial Preference—Man. con. vs., 110, 329, 65, 327; Law, 238; Asquith, 241; U.F.A. vs., 171; E. J. Fream vs., 143; Sask. con. vs., 259, 282, 257; And Brit. prot., 329, 327; Dr. Warnock, 250; Borden's and Strathcona's letters, 350; Tor. News, 702.

Income Tax—For navy, E. Wainwright, 129, 418; U.S., 473, 1043; Carnegie, 1110; Brit., 1141; Vs. S. Tax, S. Lottin and, 1249.

Independence—Guide Referendum, 1007, 1005; See also Third Party; costly, 1341.

India—Police torture in, 602.

Industrial Canada—G.G. visit Ont., 190; On C.M.A., 821; And tariff, 822, 938; On Can. wages, 837; Condemns bonuses, 1342.

Interior Storage—Vs. samp. mark, J. Kennedy, 351, 524; Langley, 420; W. H. Lilwall, 524; And Dom. govt., 557, 592, 593; Amount, 1076.

Intercolonial Ry.—Rates increased, 835, 858; And C.P.R., 1188.

International Institute of Agr.—679, 678.

Iowa—Healthier Babies' Movement, 785.

Ireland—Co-op., 974; Plunkett on I.A.O.S., 1124, 1231, 1238.

Ivens, Rev. W.—Vs. militarism, 942, 1015.

J

Japan—Foster's Rec. with, 226; And Russ. war, 731; And U.S. scare, 823.

Jeanne D'Arc—Poem, Hy. Van Dyke, 1100.

Jones, Sir Lyman—U.S. market, 1058; Implement tariff, 1131, 1193; R. McKenzie, 1146; H. O'Brien, 1165; Co-op., 1131, 1133, 1167.

Jury Duty of Farmers—Sask. govt. on, 275.

K

Knowles, M.P.—For Free Trade, 627; Steel duty remission, 466.

Knowles, T. W.—G.G.A. gets damages, 331; For independents, 942.

Korea—Foster and Rec. with, 762.

Krupp Scandals—522, 618.

L

Labor—And U.F.A., 174, 182; Vs. navy, 141; R. Rigg, 155; J. Hardwick, 206; Unrest, Lever 670; Problem, Man., 960; Burden of, poem, P. McArthur, 1231; Protecting the Laborer, G. Maurer, poem, 1215.

Laité, W. J.—S. A. mfrs. sec., 837.

Lake Freight—Combine, 1322.

Lake of Woods—Profits, 225; Vs. Rec., 1048, 1030.

Land Values Taxation—Brit., 3, 341, 6, 521, 546, 802, 1015, 1110, 1238, 956; Guide Referendum, 1007, 1005, 1133; Sask., 157, 546; Sask. con., 259, 282, 257, 258; Saskatoon, 822, 917, 925; Humboldt, 593, 680, 687; Alta., 546, 1083, 1134; F. Godsal, 1253; Tregillus, 133, 147; U.F.A., 171; Edmonton sharks, G. Kunish, 596; Man., 199; Man. con., E. A. Partridge, 90; And Wpg., 821; And S. A. scrip, 5; And city, 147, 10, 732; Ry. charters, 446; And farmer, M. Huerud, 9, 375, 418, 446, 546, 617, 702, 782, 892, 822; N. H. Nathorst, 807; F. W. Green, 925, 917; And cost of living, W. Ball, 9; Coal, 446; W. Scott, 1089; H. B. Ry., 1005; And agr. credit, E. J. Pratt, 1061; J. R. Symons, 206; Dr. Bland, 258; F. Kirkham, 572; H. George, 589; P. Sulman, 764; W. Sifton, 800; R. L. Scott, 935; Jefferson, 974; J. Richards, 1221; G. T. Somers, 66; And housing, 821, 1078; Cp. income tax, 473; S. Lottin, 1249; U.S. J. Fels, 991; China, 483; Argentina, 668; S. A., 675; Aust., E. J. Craigie, 955.

Langley, Hon. G.—And Sask. com., 218, 458; Vs. samp. mark, 260, 420, 1145; And Sask. G.G., 275; And Sask. co-op., 1033, 1113, 1187; And G.G.G. Co., 1196, 1263; Vs. Prot., 877, 886.

Lash, Z. A.—And Can. Countryman, 294, 498, 569, 918, 801, 97, 448; And Rec., 1081, 938; And freight inquiry, 546.

Laurier, Sir W.—Naval policy, 325, 360, 592; On closure, 472; Steel bounties, 124, 444; And tariff, 327, 389, 838; Free food, 1263, 1245; And imperialism, 362; Senate reform, 656; On corruption, 1134; And C.N.R., 837, 742; Broken promises, 594; Vs. co-op. bill, 838.

Law, B.—Tariff reform, 66; Man. G.G. resolution, 238, 329, 327.

Law—Enforcement, 841; T. C. Robson, 921; And rys., L. Walter, 880.

Lawyers—And law-makers, 1259.

Lethbridge—Co-op. stockyards, D. Boissevain vs. 860.

Library—For G.G., 1290; Togo, 1294; Springhill, 1295.

Life—Poem, E. R. Hill, 449.

Lindsay, Judge B.—Child slavery in U.S., 899, 898.

Lively, G. J.—Poems: Song of Glacier, 457; The Children, 534; Hope, 538; C.P.R., 555; Charity, 600; C.N.R., 656; Song of Wheat, 676; The Tunes, 710; The Breath, 803; Harvest Eve, 1179.

Livestock—Alta., 17, 1008, 178, 1088, 1091, 1116, 1142, 1171; Cattleguards, 1169; Calgary show, 1289; Sask. Commissioner, J. C. Smith, imports, 940; Queries, 1066, 1160, 1193, 950, 1020; And rys., H. Mullins, 610; Chicago show, 1143, 1220, 1244; Care, 960, 984, 1248, 1032, 1060, 1067, 1142, 1093, 1112, 1173, 1192, 1199, 1248, 1289, 1309; U.S., 1027; Tariff and Can., 1055, 1206, 1065, 1086, 1057, 1142, 1092; Prices, 1110; Wpg. yards, 868, 898, 1170, 1120, 1313.

Livingstone, David—Centenary, 417.

Lloyd George—Land reform, 3, 6, 341; And Sask., 546; Vs. Lords, 863, 1238, 878, 1110, 910, 1015; And armaments, 890, 974, 1180; Income tax, 6; Govt. rys., 1218; On church, 1236; Insurance, 125; Visions, 481; Budget, 521, 980.

Loading Platforms—Sask. con., 282.

Lobby—U.S., 772, 814, 762, 821; And Can., 762, 821; And campaign funds, 802.

London—And Wpg. flour prices, 1086.

Lumber—Extortion, J. R. Long, 97, 114; For car doors, A. Nicholson, 572; G.G. offend Assn., 822; G.G.G. Co. plans, 1207, 1189.

M

Macdonald, Sir J.—Prot., 94; Imperialism, 362.

Mackenzie, Sir W.—And C. N. R. subsidy, 435, 448, 628, 653, 678, 744, 838, 918, 958, 982, 417, 418, 702, 757, 837, 917, 838; And C. N. R. finances, 474, 570, 567, 1188; Crop, 782; And Calgary News-Telegram, 982; Freight inquiry, 877.

Maharg, J. A.—Address, 242; D. L., 242; W. S., 242; Mail Address, 242; S. Tax, 242; Grain Com., 247; Samp. mark, 260, 637.

Manitoba Agr. College—Site, 157; And farming trains, 702, 718; Bulletins, 904, 964; Bees, 965; Opening, 1136, 1161; Co-op. at, 1038.

Manitoba Con.—3, 11, 95, 92, 198; Tariff, 110, 65; Brit. Pref., 110, 65; Peace, 92, 95, 65; Mfrs. con., 110, 65; Cheap money, 96, 111; D. L., 1

P

Panama Dispute—94; And C. P. R., 94, 429; Exhibition, 936; Canal conference, 178; Pacific elevators, 178; Grain com.'s recommendation, 482.

Parcel Post—Can., 116, 637, 126, 1190, 1187, 123; Tregillus, 147; U. F. A., 174, 178; Sask. con., 270; Va. express, F. Gammon, 585; U. S., 519, 495, 898; Burlington, 1191, 1190; Brit., 443, 1218; Borneo, 471.

Parliament—Mfrs. in, 1031; Lawyers in, 1259; and Lobby, 802.

Peas—Evils, W. Fitzgerald, 41, 66; Dr. Bland, 294, 328; Dr. Shortt, 958; J. Champness, 898; A. Droney, 392; And graft, 514; Campaign funds, 638, 737, 797, 801, 802, 833, 853, 893, 1134; And navy, 66; O. Qually, 640, 801, 938; And loyalty, 328, 66; C. N. R. subsidy, 837; And tariff, 361, 418, 898, 897; Partizanship, 719, 737; Green, 766, 797; Sick Man, 817, 895; Doctors vs. politicians, 878; Cp. G. con., 66; G. G. and, 822; Guide and, 897; Press, poem, C. Clarke, 655, 797.

Party, Third—226, 570, 737; For, A. Droney, 8, 392; W. Ball, 9; W. Salisbury, U. F. A., 72; J. Champness, 193; Dr. Bland, 259; F. Kirkham, 392, 270; D. Ross, 262; A. King, 397; J. Mackay, 524; J. Burrill, 548; W. Lowenstein, 572; F. Green, 574, 712; M. Swart, 804; J. Almond, 840; Ind. candidates, H. Ahern on G. Malchow, 9; T. Bryant, 480; T. Drayson, 760; T. Knowles on, 942; Guide Referendum, 1003; Against, C. Dunning, 970; W. Henry for D. L., 887; W. Aust., 520, 670.

Patent Medicines—Warning, 3, 415.

Path of Pioneers—Poem, A. Brown, 790.

Peace—Brit., U. S. centenary, 3, 5; Can., U. S., 58; Borden, 443, 869, 938; Brit.-German workman, 55; Unseen Empire, Dr. Jordan, 39; Christ of Andes, 40; Can. and, 938, 1005, 1057; Man, con., 84, 95, 65, 93; G. G. financial support for, 801; U. S. for 608 853; Germany, 1046, 1065; Peace Hague, 907; Co-op. and, W. Maxwell, 1006.

Peace River—Mills, A. Bennett, 22, 476; Livestock, J. Mason, 1088.

Pearson, F.—Growing tomatoes, 359.

Pellatt, Sir H.—Stables, 155, 158; Taxes, 1086, 1246.

Perley, Hon. G.—R. and O. Merger, 586; Interior storage, 592, 593.

Plunkett, Sir H.—Co-op. in U. S., 110; Rural problem, 560; In Wisconsin, 850; I.A.O.S., 1124, 361, 363.

Politics—And farmers, A. Droney, 8, 392, 678; W. Aust., 670; W. Gilbert, 744, 860; Purity, Brit., 17; And free trade, 953; Corruption, 1134, 1190, 599, 762; D. L., 782, 933, 822; Patronage, 853; And tariff, 418; Middlemen, 473; And co-op., 787; Vs. doctors, 878; Promises, Wilson, 474; Borden, Laurier, 594; Axioms, 797, 833, 853.

Potatoes—Storing, 1199; Samples, 1310.

Poultry—Care of, 118, 965, 1032, 1264, 1117, 1220, 1226.

Poverty—Abolishing, 1035.

Pre-Emption Law—U. F. A. changes, 1169, 1225.

Privy Council—Appeals, 328.

Prize Fighting—637.

Property—Despotism of, Dr. Crane, 779.

Proportional Representation—Brit. Commons, 66; U. F. A., 1139.

Protection—See also Free Trade, Manufacturers, etc. Brit., Man. G. G. vs., 110, 329, 65, 327; U. F. A. vs. 171, 328, 792; Hurts Can. 227, 267, 293, 474, 677, 701, 821, 802, 977, 1086; Coffin combine, 1, 37, 185, 310, 835, 1246; And universities, J. Bowers, 575; Woolen mfrs., 38, 1033, 902; Ditching machines 38, 593, 607, 438; Lead bounties, 627; Steel, 762, 822; Cement combine, 253, 257, 258, 628; Dr. Macphail, 8; Balfour, 118; Foster, 500; Sir J. Macdonald, 94; W. K. George, 617; Laurier, 838; Chipman, 1188; Langley, 877; J. Evans, 886; Campaign, 677, 678, 897, 1058; And wages, 235, 985, 837; Slums, Montreal, 1030; Toronto, 898; Henders, 68; McKenzie, 626; U. F. A., 171; Tregillus, 133, 474; Increase in Can., 481; White's budget, 592, 593, 594, 742; Dom. Grange, 180; Can. Council of Agr., 1151, 1134; B. C. fruit, 294, 594, 880; Mont. Mail, 118; Champion vs. Guide, 1029; Wasteful, 389; Vs. East, 1025, 328; Vs. Agr. grant, 158; And parties, 617, 418; And Parl., 615, 627, 618, 1249; Vs. income tax, 473; N. Zealand, 125; Aust., 28; Farmers, 659; U. S. revolt, 1030, 981; U. S. shoe mfrs., 158; Mfrs. and reduction, 200, 520, 473; Underwood, 600; La Follette, 630; Cp. Can., 474; Poverty, 600; Lobby, 782; Vs. Can., 878, 918; Millers, 1134, 1029; Wilson vs., 469, 473, 998; Poem, Protecting the Laborer, G. Maurer, 1215; Germany, 898, 762, 94; W. Indies Rec., 592, 593, 594, 607.

Public Ownership—St. cars, 678; Rys., 702; Aust., N. Zealand, 742; Guide Referendum, 1005, 1218; Natural resources, China, 742; Dr. Crane, 779.

Public Schools—794, 811, 123.

Public Business—And D. L., 933.

Q

Quebec Pulpwood—Sir W. Van Horne and Rec., 94.

R

Railway—See also C. P. R., etc. Act, U. F. A. directors, 100; Bond guarantee, Sask. con. vs., 270; Com., wider powers, A. Watts, 14; Maharg, 247; Green, 1050; In West, 1050, 1058, 1120; Re lumber, 956; And Rec. Demurrage, 507; Express reduction, 521, 545, 546, 895, 916; Freight inquiry, ry. case, 64, 65; Called off, 545, 418, 435, 512, 662; Delay, 1001, 1036, 1288, 1083, 1279; Subsidies (see C. N. R.), 628, 656, 838, 858; Guide offer, 570; Charities, 446, 1169; Vs. farmer ordering cars, 198; Damages from, T. Knowles, 331; And Lawlessness, L. Walter, 880; Control, Henders, 68, 829; Govt. W. Aust., 499, 497,

1056; Can., Gutelius mgr., 579, 570, 742; N. Nathorst, 807, 570; Guide Referendum, 1005, 1218; C. Money, 1056; Belgium, L. George, 1218; India, 1056; Germany, 1056; J. Muller for, 1279; Bribery by farmers, 1313, 1282; U. S. rate case, 676, 714; Fiction, 743; Fireguard law, U. F. A., 945; F. Godsal, 985; N. Nathorst, 1089; Cattleguards, 1169; And Brit. Pref., 1057, 1109.

Rat Nuisance—Remedy, E. Pearse, 902.

Real Estate Swindles—390.

Reciprocal Demurrage—Man. G. G., 3; T. Lewis 40; U. F. A. con., 173; D. Laird, 274; Ry. com., 567; S. Burns, 860.

Reciprocity—See Comp. Prices, U. S. tariff bill; U. S. prices, 6, 918; Man. con., 110; Henders, 68; Hon. White, 124; J. Conn, 160; Dom. Grange, 180; Green, 784, 1036; Foster, 1188, 1030, 124, 226, 762; Borden, 1216; Can.-U. S. trade, 767; In plums, 1117; Wheat and flour, 1029, 1030, 1055; U. S. millers, 1134; Can. millers, 1245, 1030; Vs. grant for agr., 158; Sir W. Van Horne and, 94, 1081; Why defeated, Dr. Macphail, 8; Triple Alliance, 418, 1061, 1081; Defeat celebrated, 998; U. S. bill inferior, 473, 474, 498, 520, 1059, 1119, 1203; U. S. mfrs. afraid, 878; W. Indies, 1030, 124; N. Zealand, 226; Korea, 762.

Red Deer News—Agr. and mfrs. profits, 742.

Redistribution—W. Martin, M.P., 187; H. Hansen, 392; J. Turfiff, 314, 327, 1006; Springhill G. G., 1295.

Referendum—See D. L., navy. Dom. Grange, 180; Salisbury, 558; On C. N. R., 761.

Revenue—federal decreasing, 1319.

Richellie & Ont. Co.—250, 315, 586; J. Scallion, 297.

Roads—Municipal responsibility, H. Bailey, 500; Sask. competition, 1255; Good Govt. bill, 536; G. Kanish, 707; A. McFadden, 984; H. Kerridge, 1020; F. Godsal, 1089.

Roblin, Sir R.—Vs. D. L., 94, 152 610; Congratulations, 226; Vs. W. S., 350, 474; And U. S., 443.

Roche, Hon. Dr.—S. A. scrip, 5, 125; And Guide advt., 190; On implement duty, 594.

Rockefeller, J. D.—On saving, 225; Income tax, 473.

Rogers, Hon.—S. A. scrip, 5, 125; Donaldson scandal, 512; And Stanley Park, 982; Vs. equalized freights, 637; Vs. Hughes' militarism, 1174; Celebrates defeat of Rec., 998.

Rural Conditions—6, 15, 158, 310, 521, 570, 898; How improve, 638, 680, 764; F. Sulman, 764; N. Nathorst, 807; T. Moore, 880; F. W. Green, 13; Tor. News, 47; J. Long, 97; T. Morden, 182; Industrial Can., 190; F. Clare, 229; Dr. Bland, 258; R. Lister, 331; B. Huffman, 392; Sir W. Whyte, 493; Plunkett, 530; P. Woodbridge, 526; R. Shaw, 535; Can. Countryman, 569; J. Sutherland, 572; H. Gavel, 860; A. Eckdahl, 1095.

Russia—Wheat crop, 772; Effects of war, 731.

Rutherford, Dean—Women's con., 131, 260; Boys on farm, 263.

S

Sample Duplicate—Man. G. G. for, 367.

Sample Market—Man. con., 109; W. Hordern, 175; Green, 234, 637, 574, 784, 963, 1115; Sask. con., 265; Grain Com. meetings, 307; J. Kennedy, 331, 524, 544; Langley, 420, 1145; Grain Com. recommendations, 482; F. Eva, 628; McKenzie, Maharg, etc., 637; G. Balfour, 688; J. Rooke, 944; Can. Council of Agr., 1151, 1134.

Sask. G.G.A.—Organization, T. Sales, 44; Meetings, 1064; Con., 86, 107, 259, 270, 234, 227, 257; And govt., 275; And cheap money, 862; Weeds Act, 920; On navy, J. McNaughton, 397; Vs. samp. mark., 637; J. Rooke, 944; Cp. F. W. Green, J. T. Wilson, 784; 1089; Green defends, 1036; Swift Current con., 1168; Women's con., 98, 130, 161, 94, 115; F. Green, 131, 243, 1160.

Sask.—University, 765; Agr. College, 1142, 1161; Crop value, 1236; Horse industry, 1285; Road competition, 1255; Scott on, 1193.

Saskatoon—Real estate, 822; F. W. Green, 925, 917.

Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co.—Of Alta plan, 134; Maharg, 242; J. Landell's charges, 261; Bill, Green, 1036; Langley, 1113; Preparatory meeting urged, 1165; Govt. orders return, 1187; Not govt. institution, Langley, 1187; Annual, 1219, 1218.

Sask. Govt.—W. S., 6, 42, 194; Act vs. speculation, 157; Reply to G.G., 275; And co-op., 1056, 1058; Vs. bonus, 1187, 1160; Re Co-op. Elev., 1187; On livestock, 1160, 1193; For free wheat, 1263; Agr. books, 1273, 1282.

Scaddan, Hon. J.—W. S. in W. Aust., 474; Interview, 499, 497; Green on, 712.

Scallion, J. W.—Shipping combine, 297; Vs. navy, 37, 46; Re Guide, 1113.

Schaffner, Dr. M.P.—Implement duties, 594.

School—Vs. Privilege, A. Longman, 160; False economics in, J. Bowers, 575; Surroundings, 1270; Taxes, C.P.R. exempt, 982; Socialized, 850; Consolidated, Sask., 275; Municipal boards, 534.

Scott, Capt.—Tragedy of war, 221; Sask. con. 279.

Scott, Premier—D. L. Bill, 191; W. S., 393; Promises agr. credit, 544; On Sask., 1193; Letter re W. S., 1370.

Seed—Tests, 30, 346, 182; Oats, 897; U.F.A., 160, 395, 940, 960, 900, 1227, 1310.

Self-examination—Benefits, 781.

Selfishness—And G.G., 704.

Senate—Reform N. Zealand, 142; W. Aust., 499; Can., 656; Can. costly, 474; On navy, 801, 512, 702; On Good Roads Bill, 536, 544. U.S. direct election, 474; And lobby, 675, 677.

Shangnessy, Sir T.—And C.N.R. subsidy, 435; For navy, 474; Vs. Rec., 1081; Govt. rys., 570.

Sheep—Profitable, 1192; Alta., 1171, 64, 920.

Shipping Merger—J. Scallion, 297, 250, 375, 315, 586, 878.

Sifton Govt. Returned—514.

Sleep—Importance of, 824.

Smith, T.—Coal in Alta., 529, 522.

Sobering Up—1342.

Social Service—Can. Welfare League, 658, 982.

Soul, Cry of—Poem, B. Huffman, 482.

South Africa—Scrip, 5, 125; P. Mahwinney, 129; Value, 437, 544, 545, 546; Govt. rys., 742; Mfrs. Assn., 837; Botha govt., 1056.

Special Privilege—H. Tucker, 175; Henders, 262; Wilson, 469, 473, Dr. Jordan, 779; And govt., 701, 878, 742.

Springhill G.G.—Library, 1295; Redistribution, 1295; Free wheat, 1295.

Stampede—714; Cruelty, 878, 962; W.S. at, 877, 901.

Standard Oil—In China, 742.

Steel Magnates—93; Subsidy, 124; Duty, 444, 445; Flourishing, 762; And Brit. Pref., 1057.

Study—Uniform, Can. Council of Agr., 638, 840.

Strawberries—Man., 359; Sask., 387.

Subscriber, The Steady—Poem, 91.

Sugar—And W. Indies Rec., 592, 594, 607.

Strathmore U.F.A.—C.P.R. exemption, 1169.

Sunnydale U.F.A.—Bank charges, 368.

Sun Yet Sen—475, 742.

Surtax—Guide Referendum, 1282; W. Keefer, 1095; T. Arrett, 1165; Blackfoot U.F.A., 1169.

T

Tariff—See Prot., Mfrs., etc.; And navy, 37, 361, 418; And Liberals, 327; And govt., 546, 617, 701, 734, 822, 878, 1241; Provincial, 328, 1025; Wasteful, 389, 802; And Triple Alliance, 701; And trade, 767, 957, Com., 782.

Taxation of Land Values—In Victoria, 1369.

Teeth—Care, Dr. Sobel, 708.

Temperance—Man. con., 96; U.F.A., 182; F. W. Green, 1168; Poem, 1224; Con., 982.

Thanksgiving—Reasons for, 1053.

Threshers—Charges, C. West, 744, 660.

Tomatoes—F. Pearson, 359; J. Kimbers, 387; W. Macoun, 415; Cans, 389.

Toronto—Livestock to U.S., 1092, 1070; Militarism vs. war, 1080; Slums, 898.

Toronto News—And G.G., 47; West's debt, 937; Loyalty and party, 328; Vs. freight reduction, 937; Vs. secret funds, 858; And corruption, 1134; U.S. tariff, 473; For free wheat, 1056, 1215, 1218; And Rec., 1081; Vs. Brit. Pref., 1041; Re Brit. Free Trade, 1161; And Guide challenge, 801, 803, 1029; And F. W. Green, 1005.

Toronto Sun—And Who Owns Can.? 821.

Tregillus, W. J.—Address, 133, 147; Free trade mfr., 1031, 1030, 1058.

Triple Alliance—And navy, 33; And Rec., 418; And cost of living, 446; Power, 701, 821, 898, 63, 89, 155, 158; vs. G.G., 493, 613, 920, 761, 878, 1030, 982, 1058; And parties, 226, 677, 737, 801, 853, 762, 938.

Trowen, E.—Vs. co-op., 801, 838, 877, 898, 937; Replies to, 804, 1046, 1061, 1091, 1223.

Tuer, W.—Mfrs. need prot., 902.

Turfiff, J. G., M.P.—R. and O. Co., 250; Bank Act, 291, 438; Navy referendum, 314, 734, 294, 938; Redistribution, 314, 327; Tariff, 438.

U

U.F.A.—See also Alberta; P. S. Austin's organizing tour, 14; P. P. Woodbridge's, 99; Con., 159, 182, 157; Vs. navy, 172, 178, 120; free trade 171; free cattle, 171; samp. mark., 170; D. L., 170; Co-op., 173-4; And mfrs., 170; Reciprocal demurrage, 173; Agr. credit, 173; Machinery laws, 173; Consolidated schools, 174; Parcel post, 174; And labor, 174, 182; Mixed farmers, 182; Agr. books, 182; Meat inspection, 174; Tregillus' address, 133; Sunnydale vs. bank charges, 568; Crocus Plains' record, 474; Hon. Marshall re dear coal, 529; Circulars: Farm help, etc., 395; Binder twine, harvesters, co-op., etc., 643, 663; Con., 643; 1169, 1200; Resolutions, 1169; Homemakers' clubs, B.C. fruit, etc., 843; Pork packing plant, 883, 1014, 1117; Calgary market, 928, 918, 1017; Co-op. egg circles, 966; Grain Act, 1063; Sexton Creek's co-op., 790; Carbon Assn. and Hall Insurance, 863; Ry. charters, 1169; And fireguard, 945; Carlsbad for E. J. Pream, 1027; Gough Lake and co-op., 1063; And I.A.O.S. 1124; Directors on Hail Ins., 1091; Carlton for G.G.G. Co., 1169; Strathmore vs. C.P.R. exemption, 1169; Balfour vs. harvesters' wages, 1169; Parks prairie for pre-emption, 1169; Rowley for fireguards, 1169; Blackfoot for surtax, 1169; Gleichen for crop reporting in Guide, 1169.

Underwood Tariff Bill—158, 606, 717, 799, 996, 981.

Uniform Study—638; J. Almond, 840.

Universities and Schools—False economics, J. Bower, 575; Sask. courses, 765.

Unseen Empire—Dr. D. Jordan, 39, 91.

United States—Farmers not co-op., Plunkett, 110; Vs. Can. in democracy, 226; Settlers disloyal, R. B. Bennett, 346, 596; Co-op., J. R. Lowe, 382; Agr. credit, 332; Senator elections, 474; Income tax, 473, 1043; Bank interest, 474; Parcel post, 868, 1190, 1191, 495, 519; Bank reform, 761; Arbitration, 522; And Can. peace, 869, 855; And Brit., 938; Presidents

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The Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly Weekly Free Press

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The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers, carefully edited by practical men especially to meet the requirements of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by. The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments. The Farmers' Tribune is an ideal weekly and should be in the home of every settler.

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In almost every home, whether it be mansion or cottage, the same parental care exhibits itself. "What of the Children?" As parents, is there anything we can do for the children in the early stages of life whereby we can help our offspring at the time when they launch out to fight life's battle? That is the thought which occurs to most of us. And this reflection always leads up to money. We must make some provision while we are able, either in property, actual cash, or preferably some good, safe investment. An investment that will return year after year a good interest on the capital laid down is the one that appeals to us all.

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The Benefits You Derive

Every dollar you put into the Company counts. It gives us an extra push. Our progressive policy took us into every branch of the grain business. Then in the last eight months into co-operative handling of flour, coal and apples. Our ability to branch out into other lines such as lumber and binder twine rests with you. In other words we are reducing the cost of living. This is only the beginning of the benefits that every Grain Grower in the West can secure through this farmer's business organization.

*The following Figures show
what this Organization
has done:*

	Sept. 1906	June 1907	June 1908	June 1909	June 1910	June 1911	June 1912	June 1913
Capital Subscribed .	\$25,000	\$46,325	\$73,300	\$188,950	\$353,275	\$615,050	\$683,000	\$809,950
Capital Paid up . . .	\$5,000	\$11,795	\$20,385	\$120,708	\$292,957	\$492,062	\$586,472	\$645,361
Grain Receipts (bus)	—	2,340,000	4,990,541	7,643,146	16,332,645	18,845,305	27,775,000	29,975,000
Profits	—	\$790	\$30,190	\$52,902	\$95,663	\$69,575.46	\$121,614	\$164,332.57

August 31, 1913:

**Total Reserve
\$183,000**

Make a deposit today! The value of each share is \$30.00, and shareholders are limited to forty shares each. Now is your opportunity to kindle in your children the Western Grain Growers' Co-operative Spirit!

If you already own stock you know its worth--buy more. If you are not a shareholder write for full particulars now.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Winnipeg

Fort William

Vancouver

Calgary